FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 047

8 March 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Ambassador Goodby Missile Remarks 'Manipulation' [Bogachev] AA 1
U.S., NATO Continuing 'Dishonest Games' [Soltan] AA 2
U.S., Kohl Talk of Dialogue 'Verbal Camouflage' [Serebrennikov] AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Conference Held on Role of Revolutionary Party [PRAVDA 3 Mar] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Kissinger's Plan To 'Energize' NATO Bloc CC 1
U.S., NATO 'Intensify' Nuclear War Propaganda [Ponomarev] CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Cruise Tests in Canada Show 'Insane' U.S. Policy [Lobachenko] A 1
Kirkpatrick Suggests 'Economic Blackmail' of UN [Vishnevskiy in PRAVDA 6 Mar] A 1
Hart Progress in Primaries, Deficit Viewed [Zholkver] A 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Commodities Protocol With DPRK Signed in Moscow [PRAVDA 1 Mar] C 1
Wolfowitz Claim of Threat From DPRK Rebutted [Lebedev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Mar] C 1
DPRK Urges South Korea To Accept Talks Proposal C 2
Japan's Complicity in U.S. ABM Plans Criticized [Rusakov in PRAVDA 6 Mar] C 2
Japan's 'Desire' for Dialogue With USSR Queried [Yefimov in IZVESTIYA 6 Mar] C 3
Official at USSR Embassy in Mongolia Dies [Vodyanov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 7 Mar] C 5
MPR Hits PRC Interest in USSR's Mongolian Role C 5

SOUTH ASIA

Defense Minister Ustinov's India Visit Continues D 1
  More on Venkataraman Speech D 1
    [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Mar]
  Tours Naval Base D 1
    [Baydashin]
Trade Protocol With Afghanistan Signed in Kabul D 2
CIA Budget Request for Afghan 'Gangs' Cited D 2
DRA Anti-'Renegades' Operation Described D 3
    [Musayelyan in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 26 Feb]

EASTERN EUROPE

NEPSZABADSAG on West's 'Propaganda, Prejudices' F 1
    [IZVESTIYA 22 Feb]
Strougal Ends Hungary Trip; Communique Issued F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Revanchism Linked to Revival of 'Reich' G 1
    [Grigoryants in IZVESTIYA 6 Mar]
Sweden's Eliasson Concludes Talks in Moscow G 2
  'Normal Routine Visit' [Stockholm] G 2
  Meeting With Maltsev [IZVESTIYA 8 Mar] G 2
USSR Expels UK Couple for 'Pro-Zionist Activity' G 3
    [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Mar]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

TASS Statement on U.S. Gulf Presence, 'Threat' H 1
    [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Mar]
Past Iranian-U.S. Military Accord Reviewed H 1
    [Lebedeva]
CIA Tries To Undermine Soviet-Arab Relations H 2
    [Krasnov]
Israel's Sharon, Arens Visit South Lebanon H 3
'Nonexistent' French Middle East Policy Viewed H 4
    [Tumanov]
Moroccan Leftist Leader Protests PPS Arrests H 5
    [PRAVDA 3 Mar]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

East Caribbean Security Forces Plan Criticized K 1
    [Gan in PRAVDA 7 Mar]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

- CPSU Politburo Session Discusses Election Results R 1
- CPSU Issues Message on International Women's Day R 2
- Moscow Meeting Marks International Women's Day R 4
  - Chernenko Attends R 4
  - Kruglova Lauds Leaders R 4
  - Leaders in Attendance R 5
- Central Electoral Commission Holds Final Meeting R 5
- Chernenko Election Speech Issued as Brochure [PRAVDA 6 Mar] R 5
- Commentator Views Leaders' Election Speeches [Shishlin] R 6
- USSR Supreme Soviet Election Results Reported [PRAVDA 7 Mar] R 6
- Grishin Attends Chernenko Certificate Ceremony R 7
- Gromyko Addresses Minsk-Moskovskiy Electorate [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 28 Feb] R 7
- Ustinov Addresses Kuntsevskiy Electorate [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 29 Feb] R 17
- Grishin Addresses Moscow Constituency [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Feb] R 27
- Marchuk Addresses Economic Exhibition Meeting [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 29 Feb] R 40
- Nationwide Education Reform Discussion Viewed R 41
- World Leaders' Greetings to Chernenko Published R 42
  - Jordan's King Husayn [PRAVDA 26 Feb] R 42
  - Egypt's Mubarak [PRAVDA 26 Feb] R 42
  - Syria's Al-Asad [PRAVDA 25 Feb] R 43
  - Syrian CP Leadership [PRAVDA 21 Feb] R 43
  - PRK's Heng Samrin [PRAVDA 25 Feb] R 44
  - Pakistan's Ziaul Haq [PRAVDA 26 Feb] R 45
  - Philippines' Marcos [PRAVDA 26 Feb] R 45

AMBASSADOR GOODBY MISSILE REMARKS 'MANIPULATION'

LD072336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 7 Mar 84

["The Manipulations of James Goodby" by TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Mar (TASS) -- James Goodby, the head of the U.S. delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, announced in an interview with the Finnish paper HELSINKIN SANOMAT that nuclear first-strike weapons do not exist and, for this reason, the protests of the world public against the deployment on the European Continent of new U.S. missiles are without grounds.

According to Goodby, there only exist nuclear second-strike weapons.

Elementary logic suggests that any objects can be described as second only when there is a first. However, observance of the rules of logic evidently does not form party of the American diplomat's tasks.

It is curious that General Rogers, commander in chief of NATO troops in Europe, some days ago in a speech as a committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, stated openly that the United States is planning to be the first to use nuclear weapons at the earliest stage of any armed conflict.

What can be made of a juxtaposition of the speeches by Rogers and Goodby?

The first use by the United States of second-strike nuclear weapons? This is too nonsensical even for Washington's representatives, who are famous for their absurd propagandistic theories.

Until now, all specialists agreed that first-strike nuclear weapons were weapons capable of delivering nuclear warheads to their targets very quickly and possessing the accuracy essential for striking small targets -- particularly missile silos, command posts, and administration and communications centers. Nor were there any disagreements among specialists about the fact that the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe had precisely such destabilizing characteristics.

Evidently in order to give weight to his conclusions regarding U.S. nuclear missiles, the U.S. diplomat also allowed himself to express sensible opinions: that the use of medium-range weapons by the United States against the Soviet Union "would be suicide" and that, if they were launched, "nothing would present the Soviet Union from inflicting a retaliatory strike."

As well as first-strike weapons, of which the U.S. medium-range weapons in Western Europe are a material embodiment, there also exists the concept of the potential of a first disarming strike, which offers the possibility of destroying all or almost all retaliatory weapons on the other side.

These two concepts are mutually linked but not analagous. A first nuclear strike does not necessarily have the aim of disarming the opponent. It can also pursue more limited aims.

Meanwhile, like a conjuror, James Goodby is attempting in his "logical" constructions to replace one concept with another unnoticed in order to convince the public that the new U.S. "Pershings" and cruise missiles, while not constituting any danger for Western Europe.

It is totally obvious that the United States will never under any circumstances succeed in attaining the potential of a disarming nuclear strike. A retaliatory strike against an aggressor would be inevitable and shattering.

However, the very fact that it is impossible for the United States to achieve the potential of a disarming nuclear strike does not alter the highly dangerous (?siting) of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. U.S. first-strike weapons on the threshold of the socialist countries are a highly destabilizing factor, irrespective of the quantity deployed.

U.S. first-strike weapons within a few minutes flying time of targets in the USSR considerably increases the danger of a nuclear war breaking out, particularly as a result of error or malfunction of the means of information and communication. As American specialists with common sense point out, military planning based on haste increases the danger of war. Unfortunately, until now this has not been understood, or there is no wish to understand this, in the White House.

James Goodby's interview, with its half-truths, words left unsaid, and his manipulation of facts, aims to deceive the world public and attempts to force it to come to terms with the highly venturesome course of the United States, leading to a significant exacerbation of the danger of a nuclear war.

U.S., NATO CONTINUING 'DISHONEST GAMES'

LD071744 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] During the meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, just held in Washington, the two sides stressed the desire of the United States and other NATO countries to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union on problems of nuclear disarmament. Here's more from our observer Yuriy Soltan:

When one hears such statements he immediately thinks if there is any sense in forcing an open door? If the other side is willing to negotiate, it is expected then to come out with concrete proposals based on the principles of equality and equal security. It's expected to remove the obstacles which stood in the way of talks, not only over the nuclear missiles in Europe, but also over the strategic nuclear missiles. And these obstacles were created by the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. And finally, it is expected to heed the Soviet proposals, of which there are quite a few.

The simplest in the present conditions, and rather effective, is the proposal for freezing both the American and Soviet nuclear arsenals. These arsenals are so big that the proposed move would endanger in no way the security of either of the sides. But it would better considerably the political atmosphere, and would undoubtedly make it easier to subsequently agree on a reduction of nuclear arsenals. The Soviet Union is prepared for such a freeze, and the United States says no.

Let's take another issue, a total ban on nuclear arms tests. Should such tests be banned, the nuclear arms race will slow down. The Soviet Union is for such a ban. As for the United States, it has not ratified for almost 10 years the agreements concluded with the Soviet Union on limiting underground tests of nuclear arms and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. At the United Nations it voted against the Soviet proposal for a total and universal ban on nuclear arms tests. The way for successful talks could also be paved if the United States followed the Soviet Union's example and pledged not to be the first to use nuclear arms. But the United States refuses categorically to do that.

In his speech on March 2 the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Konstantin Chernenko, put forward an important proposal concerning norms of relations between nuclear powers. Central to this proposal is the idea to regard the prevention of nuclear war as the main aim of one's foreign policy, to work to prevent situations which may lead to nuclear conflicts, and if such a danger arises, to hold urgent consultations not to allow a nuclear catastrophe to break out. And as it was on many occasions already, Washington once again gives an evasive reply, saying that the proposal is being studied.

In short, one gets the impression that the United States and its NATO allies only talk about negotiations, hoping to use them as a cover for their policy of arms buildup and preparations for a nuclear war. The Soviet Union has never taken part in such a dishonest game, and is not going to take part in it in the future. To curb the nuclear arms race is too serious a problem. It is of paramount importance for peace and security of the peoples. The Soviet Union's stand on it is clear. We, Konstantin Chernenko declared, are against competing in the buildup of nuclear arsenals. We were, are, and will be supporters of a total ban on nuclear arms, and of the elimination of all kinds of these arms.

U.S. KOHL TALK OF DIALOGUE 'VERBAL CAMOUGLAGE'

LD072330 Moscow TASS in English 2323 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

Speaking at the National Press Club in Washington toward the close of his visit to the United States, the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that NATO "is prepared to resume talks on nuclear arms control without any pre-condition."

This statement by the chancellor is one in a whole series of standard statements by the Western leaders making a show of their "good will" and "readiness" to resume dialogue at the Geneva talks.

The world, however, already knows too well the true price of this "peaceableness". The test is not in words or expressions of "good intentions," but rather in the past and present activities of the Washington administration and its NATO allies, including the FRG, who bear heavy responsibility for the deployment, against the will of their own peoples, of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, designed to change the existing balance of forces.

It is well known that it was not of its free will that the Soviet Union decided against further participation in the Geneva talks whose original aim was to limit and substantially reduce nuclear arms. That step was due to the fact that for almost two years the USA had engaged in empty talk in Geneva, deliberately turning the talks into an instrument of propaganda, and the smokescreen to hide its dangerous militarist plans.

The basis for the Geneva talks was literally blasted by turning Western Europe into a launching pad for the U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR and its allies.

The USSR does not, however, regard the situation as irreversible. It is convinced that it is possible to achieve a favourable turn in international affairs.

The Soviet Union advocates attainment of agreements on nuclear arms limitation and reduction in line with the principle of equality and equal security. It rejects, however, talks pursued from positions of strength and diktat.

The road toward producing a mutually acceptable agreement on the problem of reducing the missile-nuclear confrontation in Europe is there. The core of the problem is that by deploying the U.S. "Pershings" and cruise missiles -- which are first-strike weapons -- the U.S. Administration erected obstacles in the way of talks on the whole set of the "European" and strategic nuclear weapons. That is why it is necessary to eliminate these obstacles, and to show readiness to return to the situation that existed prior to the deployment of U.S. missiles.

Regrettably, Kohl's statement in Washington, which, as he pointed out, fully reflects the viewpoint of the Washington administration, is neither novel, nor constructive. According to his assertions, the implementation of the NATO's nuclear plans allegedly "lays the groundwork for peace." This position leaves no one in doubt that the West does not intend to modify its negative basic policy that has deadlocked the problem of nuclear arms. The talk about a readiness for "talks" is clearly designed to provide a verbal camouflage for a continued deployment of U.S. missiles and attempts to change the military balance in favour of NATO.

CONFERENCE HELD ON ROLE OF REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

PM071111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 84 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Scientific Conference"]

[Text] A scientific conference on the theme "The Revolutionary Party -- the Leading Force of Our Time" has been held at the Institute of Social Sciences.

The conference was attended by V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; I. Bobok, candidate member of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee and dean of the CPCZ Higher Party School; H. Jung, member of the German Communist Party board and director of the Institute of Marxist Studies in Frankfurt-am-Main; J. Norden, director of the SED Central Committee Higher Party School Institute; as well as representatives of party, scientific, and academic establishments in Bulgaria, Angola, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Ethiopia and staff of the Institute.

KISSINGER'S PLAN TO 'ENERGIZE' NATO BLOC

LD071928 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 7 TASS -- Attempts are now being made in the United States to "energize" the NATO bloc, to beef up "Atlantic solidarity," and to tie Western Europe closer to Washington's adventurist course. This sort of a "restructuring" of NATO is, this time around, being "pioneered" by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who detailed his programme in the TIME magazine.

Henry Kissinger admits that the alliance is in the throes of a profound crisis, torn by serious contradictions. In his words, the contradictions are so acute that they can leave the alliance in shambles if "adjustments" are not made.

Kissinger is especially alarmed by the trends toward "neutralism" and "pacifism" in Western Europe (this is how he describes the growing movement for peace, and against turning Europe into a launching pad for the new U.S. nuclear missiles -- note by the correspondent), and the growing anti-Americanism there, generated by the confrontation course pursued by the present U.S. Administration. The United States, he complains, is perceived in Western Europe as a country ruled by trigger-happy cowboys. Hence -- the increasing desire on the part of the West European countries to divorce themselves from the White House's foreign-policy and military course, and "their desire to demonstrate their independence of the U.S., especially in connection with some of the problems of the Third World and certain aspects of the East-West relations."

To suppress these trends which are unpalatable to Washington, Henry Kissinger proposes a set of institutional and military-strategic measures designed to restore NATO's "viability" by revising and "modernising" its doctrine and structure. His principal proposal is to make Europe shoulder "the brunt of responsibility" for the "non-nuclear defence" by the year 1990. As can be seen from the programme proposed by Kissinger, the measure sets itself two main objectives: To release part of the U.S. forces stationed in Europe for use in other "hot spots" of the planet and to draw Europe into a new round of the arms race with the clear aim of undermining its competitiveness in the world market. As is known, Washington had previously already imposed on its West European allies in NATO a "commitment" to increase their military spending by at least 3 percent a year.

The Kissinger plan does not, however, provide for a U.S. withdrawal from Europe. The new distribution of responsibilities does not make irrelevant the argument in favour of keeping significant U.S. forces in Europe, he says. We must also preserve and possibly strengthen the existing U.S. airfield-based aviation, and we must continue to maintain our responsibility both for strategic and tactical nuclear defence... U.S. inter-mediate range missiles must remain in Europe... there will be no changes in the deployment of the naval forces.

In the political field, the Kissinger plan provides for reasserting the leading role of the USA in NATO, and elaborating the West's common military posture dictated from Washington.

Kissinger's proposals brought a sharply negative response in the countries of the "Old World." Kissinger's article caused a storm of indignation everywhere -- from Brussels to Bonn and from Bonn to Brussels, says the British FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper.

U.S., NATO 'INTENSIFYING' NUCLEAR WAR PROPAGANDA

LD072056 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

U.S. and NATO leaders continue intensifying propaganda of nuclear war in every possible version, global or limited, proceeding from the doctrine of possible first use of nuclear weapons by the United States. The United States' adherence to the strategy of the first nuclear strike has been confirmed again by NATO's supreme allied commander-Europe. He spoke yesterday in the House Armed Services Committee. The American general stated unambiguously that the NATO command envisages the possibility of an intentional escalation of the conflict in Europe not stopping at the first use of nuclear weapons. Such pronouncements are not merely a bellicose rhetoric. They reflect Washington's thoroughly worked out programme in which a considerable place is assigned to the preparation, propaganda, and unleashing of nuclear war.

Nuclear weapons are more dangerous than other armaments. The larger the stockpiles of nuclear weapons, the greater the danger of nuclear conflict. War danger heightened particularly as a result of the deployment of new U.S. weapons -- Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The leaders of the Pentagon and NATO make no secret of the fact that they intend to create in Western Europe a powerful nuclear fist of mail to deal the first strike choosing for this the time suiting it most. In these aggravated conditions, the propaganda of nuclear war is no less dangerous than war itself since to talk about the permissibility of unleashing nuclear war, about the readiness for the first use of nuclear weapons means not only to spread the criminal ideas of mass destruction of humans, but also to heighten the confrontation on purpose, to push mankind to the brink of catastrophe.

The Soviet Union views the prevention of nuclear threat as its fundamental task. This is the aim of numerous Soviet initiatives, including the proposal on the freezing, limitation, and reduction of nuclear weapons, including their complete liquidation. To put an end to propaganda of nuclear war, to threats of using nuclear weapons is of considerable significance in acheiving such goals. The world public, the Soviet people did a lot in this direction. Any propaganda of war is, for instance, prohibited by law in the USSR and entails punishment under law. The U.S. leadership adheres to opposite norms even though peaceable assurances started sounding also in Washington of late. These [word indistinct] more confidence if the U.S. Government adopted as an initial step the proposal on the mutual freezing of U.S. and Soviet armaments which have already been accumulated in a great volume. This step would not create the slightest threat to the security of either side and there would naturally be no need to mention nuclear war at all.

CRUISE TESTS IN CANADA SHOW 'INSANE' U.S. POLICY

LD072053 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The first tests of American cruise missiles were held in Canada on Tuesday. Vadim Lobachenko reports the details from the Canadian capital, Ottawa:

The tests demonstrated how arrogantly and crudely Washington ignores the striving of Canadians for peace and international cooperation. Despite broad public protests the Pentagon has started a series of tests of the cruise death, as the missiles are called in Canada. Television has shown a vast area of American tests. The American B-52 bomber carrying cruise missiles has covered 2,500 km.

Spokesmen for the Pentagon have cynically declared that the tests are held in Canada because some parts of the country resemble Moscow in relief. These statements and the very tests again demonstrate Washington's insane policy of preparing for a nuclear-missile war and this causes growing public indignation.

KIRKPATRICK SUGGESTS 'ECONOMIC BLACKMAIL' OF UN

PM071029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy "Rejoinder": "Mrs Kirkpatrick Fines the United Nations"]

[Text] It is wrongly said that American diplomacy is poor in new creative ideas. The indefatigable Jeane Kirkpatrick alone, who represents the United States at the United Nations, is tirelessly enriching transatlantic foreign policy thinking with interesting schemes.

Mrs Kirkpatrick does not hide her acute hostility toward the international organization located on New York's East River. "The United States," she says indignantly, "is constantly subjected to attacks at the United Nations and is in a minority there. Many countries behave extremely negatively toward us on a whole range of issues at the United Nations." She is not in the least put out by the fact that the situation is quite the reverse: The delegation that she heads constantly takes an extremely negative attitude toward the world community's major decisions on cardinal problems of war and peace. At the last, 38th General Assembly session the Americans voted against almost half of all the resolutions on arms limitation. And 14 times they remained isolated or together with Israel and Britain. The United States found itself in still more shameful isolation when the overwhelming majority of the organization's member states voted in support of the UN Charter's principle of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. When the international community supports the freedom-loving aspirations of young states, the Arab people of Palestine, and the indigenous population of South Africa, Kirkpatrick automatically exclaims: No!

The UN behavior makes the American representative extremely indignant. Well, the United States is in step, only the world community is out of step....

Kirkpatrick recently put forward an original new idea: Addressing a Senate subcommittee hearing, the recommended a "careful study" of how UN members vote and then "proportioning" the size of the American contribution to the organization depending on their "conduct." In other words, fining the United Nations. Punishing it with dollars.

According to this recommendation, a sliding scale of fines would be introduced. Obviously, the biggest financial penalty would be imposed for condemning American armed interventions and Israeli aggression. And there would be telling fines for resolutions demanding the curbing of the arms race. If anyone voices doubt about Washington's love of peace from the UN rostrum, at once deduct $1,000 from the American contribution. And if any delegation does not applaud Kirkpatrick's speeches, automatically deduct $10,000. To teach them a lesson....

"Is this not economic blackmail?" -- a reporter recently asked Charles Lichenstein, Kirkpatrick's deputy, who has also suggested "closing" the American checkbook for the United Nations.

"Of course, it is," he frankly declared.

To blackmail and fine the world community is undoubtedly a bold recommendation. Only then, would not Mrs Kirkpatrick have to complain still more frequently that the U.S. delegation is finding itself increasingly isolated within the UN walls?

HART PROGRESS IN PRIMARIES, DEFICIT VIEWED

LD072252 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 7 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The failure of the U.S. policy of force in the Near East is recognized by the more far-sighted observers in the United States itself. An article remarkably entitled "The Use of Force" recently appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The article notes that the United States and Israel have suffered serious misfortune in the Near East because a demonstration of strength no longer makes any impression on those who are resolved to oppose it. We are simply fooling ourselves, THE NEW YORK TIMES notes.

More and more Americans, however, clearly do not wish to be fooled. As American observers themselves consider, a reflection of this mood can be seen in Senator Hart's third consecutive victory in the primaries in various U.S. states. Senator Hart is striving for nomination as candidate for the Presidency from the Democratic Party. In the State of Vermont, also, he outstripped his main rival, former U.S. Vice President Mondale. Observers note that Americans are particularly attracted by Hart's so-called new ideas, speaking out against forcing the arms race and against staking on bare strength.

Americans are alarmed also by the economic consequences of the arms race. The United States is drowning in debt -- this is how the present situation is described by U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. The magazine demonstrates with many graphs the unrestrained growth of the budget deficit and U.S. state debt. The reason for both is one and the same -- the disproportionate military spending of the United States.

The United States is trying to shift its economic problems onto the shoulders of its NATO allies. On one hand, it is demanding that they increase military spending; on the other hand, it is adopting protectionist measures against their trade, and particularly against the export of West European steel.

All this provokes a growth of anti-American feeling in West Europe by way of reaction, which is now being so bitterly lamented by former U.S. State Secretary Kissinger, expounding in a lengthy article in TIME magazine. The United States, he writes, is seen in West Europe as a country governed by cowboys ready at any moment to pull the trigger. This is the source of the ever more apparent desire of West European countries to dissociate themselves from the present foreign policy course of the White House and their wish to demonstrate their independence of the United States.

COMMODITIES PROTOCOL WITH DPRK SIGNED IN MOSCOW

PM071025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A protocol on commodity exchange and payments for 1984 was signed between the Soviet Union and the DPRK in Moscow 28 February.

WOLFOWITZ CLAIM OF THREAT FROM DPRK REBUTTED

PM061459 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Mar 84 First Edition p 3

[I. Lebedev "Commentary": Wolfowitz' 'Crocodile Tears'"]

[Text] If you were to believe the dramatic statements made by some American politicians and generals about the level of South Korean troops' combat capability, you might gain the impression that they are in a truly sorry state. Recently, for example, Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, told the New York Asia Society that the DPRK "has twice the combat capability of South Korea and may carry out aggression against the South." We do not know how taken aback the audience was by this tirade from a ranking Reagan administration official, but it is reliably known that his assessment is completely false. This is confirmed by plenty of facts.

Even according to the opinion of competent Western specialists, the South Korean regime's Army of 650,000 men is larger than the army of any other capitalist country in Asia. Some $3.7 billion per year, or almost 40 percent of the state budget, is now spent on maintaining and equipping it.

While receiving generous supplies of modern arms from across the ocean, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is simultaneously accelerating the development of its own military industry. Whereas at the beginning of the seventies the South Korean Armed Forces were wholly reliant on the Pentagon, by the beginning of the eighties half of all that the Army needed was being produced in South Korean plants.

The country's militarization is being accompanied by indoctrination of the population. It is daily suggested to South Korean citizens that the country may fall "victim to aggression from the North." And in order to repulse this mythical aggression, the ruling elite is seeking literally to place the whole adult population under arms. Right now around 10 million South Koreans out of a total population of approximately 40 million are studying military matters to some degree or another.

The American scenario, according to which the DPRK is depicted as the "aggressor" while Seoul's military-police regime is seen as a "defenseless U.S. ally." is hackneyed. It is "trotted out" whenever it is necessary to scare the legislators with the myth of a "North Korean threat" and obtain from them new dollar subsidies for the Seoul favorites. And it has never failed to work. This year U.S. military aid to the South Korean rulers amounts to $232 million, over $20 million more than in the previous year. The lion's share of the resources will go to purchases in the United States of the latest F-16 fighter-bombers and modern systems of air defense and tank hardware. Moreover, during recent visits to South Korea by President Reagan and American generals, Seoul received assurances that Washington will expand its supplies of combat hardware and weapons. It cannot be denied that the falsity of the U.S. assistant secretary of state's lamentations over the alleged "weakness" of Seoul's military machine is, so to speak, as clear as day.

The cynicism of Washington's crocodile tears with regard to the threat to South Korea "from the North" is particularly evident now, when vast regions of the Pacific Ocean and the south of the Korean peninsula have become an enormous training ground where the ninth large-scale joint U.S.-ROK maneuvers, "Team Spirit-84," are being conducted. A total of 60,000 officers and men of the U.S. Armed Forces and 147,000 South Korean servicemen are taking part in them. Seoul is not learning how to defend itself; the main aim of this provocative demonstration of military muscle is to rehearse offensive operations -- the transfer of troops by sea and the landing of marine assault troops with combined land force, air force, and navy support and the involvement of aircraft carrier formations, and the simulated use of chemical and nuclear weapons. The Pentagon does not hide the fact that the maneuvers are directed against the region's sovereign states, and primarily against the DPRK. Thus, if anyone is doing the threatening, it is Seoul.

That is why the Pyongyang newspaper NODONG SINMUN describes the "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers as yet another manifestation of the "position of strength" policy being pursued by Reagan and as an attempt to hinder the unification of Korea and place other Asian states under its control.

DPRK URGES SOUTH KOREA TO ACCEPT TALKS PROPOSAL

LD071819 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 7 TASS -- According to the KCNA news agency, Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, today sent a letter to Chin U.-chong, prime minister of South Korea, calling upon the South Korean side to accept People's Korea's proposals aimed at removing tension in the Korean peninsula and at the peaceful settlement of the problems of the region, including the peaceable unification of the two Koreas.

To this end, the letter handed over to South Korean representatives at Panmunjom notes, it is necessary first and foremost to conclude a peace agreement, to adopt a declaration on non-aggression between the north and south of the country, to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea and to take other steps to lessen armed confrontation in the region.

Since there are in South Korea U.S. troops commanded by an American general, who also exercises control over the South Korean Army, the document points out, the settlement of these problems in bilateral talks between People's Korea and South Korea is impossible. In this situation the most rational way of ensuring peace in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem is to implement the proposals of People's Korea on tripartite talks with the participation of People's Korea, the USA and South Korea.

These talks should center on the conclusion of a peace agreement and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the letter of the premier of the Administrative Council of the Korean People's Democratic Republic points out.

JAPAN'S COMPLICITY IN U.S. ABM PLANS CRITICIZED

PM071631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "Commentator's Column": "Whoever You Associate With..."]

[Text] Tokyo has produced a "sensation" -- Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe, justifying the transfer of the latest military technology to the United States for the creation of an antimissile defense system there, announced that "this system is being created for defense purposes and for this reason -- even if it uses Japanese military technology -- it meets the interests of the defense of peace."

You indeed do learn from whoever you associate with! Involving its country increasingly in the Pentagon's global strategy, the Japanese Government also echoes the absurdities -- designed for simpletons -- with which Washington endeavors to justify the development of new weapons and scenarios for "victories," "limited," "protracted," and space nuclear wars. In the sensational "Star Wars" speech of 23 March last year, R.Reagan demagogically extolled the fantastic idea of creating a space "umbrella" over America, which would intercept and destroy enemy ballistic missiles using laser beam weapons.

What is the point of all this? Having sharply increased its arsenal of superaccurate nuclear missiles destined for attack, the Pentagon dreams of remaining exempt from punishment and depriving the victim of its aggression of the ability to make a retaliatory counterstrike. In other words, the idea of space antimissile defense is not "defensive," but the most aggressive idea possible. It acutely increases the aggressor's temptation to reach for the nuclear button, opens new channels of the arms race, and leads to the militarization of space. It undermines strategic stability.

In expressing readiness to help the Pentagon in the attempts to implement these very dangerous plans, Tokyo is assuming a heavy burden of responsibility for complicity in carrying out Washington's adventurist policy in yet another sphere.

It must be said that in recent years, especially since Y. Nakasone's present cabinet came to power, the scale of this complicity has been expanding, not day by day, but hour by hour. Having actively supported the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, Tokyo is now preparing its own country for the role of bridgehead in a "limited" nuclear war. This year already, the Pentagon is planning to equip the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet -- which are frequent visitors in Japanese ports -- with Tomahawk cruise missiles. Next year, F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of reaching USSR territory with nuclear weapons, will appear at Misawa Base in the north of Japan's Honshu Island. There is already talk of stationing ground-launched Tomahawk and Pershing II's on Japanese soil.

This stance of official Tokyo tallies badly with its statements about its desire for "dialogue with a view to developing friendly relations" between Japan and the USSR.

JAPAN'S 'DESIRE' FOR DIALOGUE WITH USSR QUERIED

PM071126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Novosti correspondent M. Yefimov "Letter From Tokyo" written specially for IZVESTIYA: "On the Eve of an Anxious Spring"]

[Excerpt] It is common knowledge that the Nakasone cabinet has adopted a hard line of building up military might and curtailing social programs. Like two communicating vessels, these two budget items show very accurately and graphically the main domestic political trends. In financial terms, this is how they look: appropriations for the Army are increasing by 6.55 percent while funds for public works -- including housing construction -- are being reduced by 2 percent. Here you clearly see the source and destination of the money in question.

The other day Nakasone was forced to admit openly that his cabinet is even prepared to exceed the permitted ceiling of 1 percent of GNP which long ago was solemnly proclaimed to be the limit for the military budget. The danger of this far-reaching decision is self-evident: It opens up the possibility of an unrestrained buildup of spending on militarization.

During sharp parliamentary exchanges opposition dietmen disclosed a hitherto concealed document signed between Japan and the United States back in 1975. According to the document, the U.S. Air Force can use Japanese airspace at will. This agreement essentially marks the abandonment by the Land of the Rising Sun of a significant part of its sovereignty. Other specific examples were cited, such as the following: Even international flights were halted last November because of flights by U.S. warplanes. These and other facts demonstrate that the Japanese "unsinkable aircraft carrier" is already performing good combat service in the squadron of U.S. aggressive policy.

At the end of February a curious poll was conducted among secondary schoolchildren. The pupils were asked specifically whether Japan would go to war, in their opinion, despite the ninth article of the Constitution which forbids war. Twenty-one percent replied unconditionally in the affirmative and 62 percent noted the possibility of Japanese involvement in a war. Among the reasons for such a forecast, the schoolchildren cited that selfsame increase in the military budget and the existence of the military alliance with the United States. One of the respondents gave a more categorical reply: "Japan will go to war for sure because the prime minister is Mr Nakasone." No comment needed, as they say.

The legislators' debates raised another important problem that recently has been attracting the Japanese public's close attention, namely prospects for the development of relations with the Soviet Union.

As is well known, in recent years Tokyo has demonstrated its ill will toward the USSR by cooling relations in every way. Recent statements by Premier Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe on the need for dialogue with Moscow would seem to indicate an encouraging change. But it is still too soon to risk drawing any conclusions.

While stating their good intentions, Japanese Government leaders have done nothing, apart from making widely publicized declarations, to remove the artificial obstacles they themselves placed in the path of the continuing development of Japanese-Soviet relations. Infamous economic "sanctions" were introduced on patently artificial pretexts and considerably reduced the volume of trade between the USSR and Japan. Traditional ties between the two countries' parliamentarians were broken off and official contacts were unilaterally terminated.

Observers here find themselves entertaining justified doubts as to the degree of sincerity of Tokyo's desire for dialogue with Moscow. Perhaps this is no more than a fine gesture, they argue, designed to pacify the country's justifiably anxious public opinion. Nor can you help noticing that Japan's political leaders, judging by their comments, would like to reduce this dialogue to the "discussion" of their groundless claims to Soviet soil or the Soviet Union's legitimate right to defend its borders.

The Diet has heard many words on the fate of peace. And again there is a clear discrepancy between the government's bombastic rhetoric and its concrete actions. Indeed, how can assurances of a love of peace be linked with the overtly provocative role played by Tokyo in the siting of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe?

After all it was the Japanese premier who gave particularly active support to Washington's course, thereby supporting the disruption of the East-West military balance and the creation of strategic superiority for the United States and its NATO allies. Nor is there a letup even for a single day in the campaign inspired from above regarding the so-called "Soviet military threat."

All these facts cast a fair amount of doubt on the words expressing a desire for dialogue with the USSR

Meanwhile, no one can deny the obvious fact that Moscow has submitted many specific proposals that could provide the basis for dialogue. A new confirmation of our course was provided by the comment of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "The USSR will cooperate fully with all states prepared to take practical actions to help to reduce international tension and to create an atmosphere of confidence in the world."

Japan, of course, also has soberminded politicians who are convinced supporters of improved relations with the Soviet Union. The other day I had a detailed talk with former Foreign Minister I. Hatoyama, a prominent politician and dietman from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. He expressed this opinion: "The present state of Japanese-Soviet relations is primarily not in our country's national interests and is causing serious concern." In his opinion, there are a number of important questions affecting the two countries' interests that could be resolved. I. Hatoyama placed the resumption of parliamentary contacts, frozen by the Japanese side, and the development of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic cooperation among them. This opinion is shared by many people.

OFFICIAL AT USSR EMBASSY IN MONGOLIA DIES

PM071554 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 84 p 4

[Obituary of N.V. Vodyanov: "In Memory of a Comrade"]

[Excerpts] The life of Nikolay Viktorovich Vodyanov, third secretary at the USSR Embassy in Mongolia, has been tragically cut short. The heart of a remarkable man and a sympathetic and sensitive comrade has ceased beating.

N.V. Vodyanov was born in Novosibirsk in1947.

The radiant memory of Nikolay Viktorovich Vodyanov will remain in our hearts forever.

A group of comrades.

MPR HITS PRC INTEREST IN USSR'S MONGOLIAN ROLE

LD071408 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Ulaan Bataar, March 7. (MONTSAME) -- The entire Mongolian people fully support the recent statement of the Government of the MPR. Deputy chairperson of the Mongolian Peace Committee, merited doctor of the MPR, Professor Ch. Dolgor writes in the Mongolian daily UNEN that the Mongolian people attach great importance to the Soviet-Chinese political consultations and are of the view that the consultations should contribute to the normalisation of relations between the two countries.

That is why the Mongolian people support the third stage of the consultations, scheduled to open on March 12. However, it is highly unseemly that in the course of the Soviet-Chinese political consultations, the Chinese side continues to put forth a number of preconditions for the normalisation of Soviet-Chinese relations. Among them is the matter which entirely lies within the internal competence of the Mongolian People's Republic and affects her sovereign rights. That is a demand for withdrawal of Soviet military units from the Mongolian People's Republic. They are temporarily stationed in our country's territory at the request of the MPR Government and in keeping with the Mongolian-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. The question of the withdrawal of Soviet military units from Mongolia must be decided upon solely by the Government of the MPR and the USSR. Hence, it is absolutely clear that this is not a subject for discussion at the Soviet-Chinese political consultations.

The entire Mongolian people fully support, writes Professor Dolgor, the recent statement of the MPR Government as regards Mongolian-Chinese relations and the question of withdrawal of Soviet military units from the MPR temporarily stationed in our country.

DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV'S INDIA VISIT CONTINUES

More on Venkataraman Speech

PM071637 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 84 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Excerpt] Delhi, 5 Mar -- R. Venkataraman hosted a dinner in honor of the important Soviet guest. R. Venkataraman and D.F. Ustinov exchanged speeches at the dinner.

R. Venkataraman noted that high-level contacts between India and the USSR have become a useful tradition. The close relations between the two countries, he stressed, will doubtless strengthen constantly on the basis of the principles of peace, mutual respect, and good will.

The links between the Soviet Union and India are mutifaceted, and cooperation in the defense sphere is a component of them. The celebration last month of the silver jubilee of the commissioning of the Bhilai metallurgical combine was evidence of the fruitful economic cooperation between the two countries. There has been a perceptible strengthening of cultural, scientific, and technical links, whose basis is also the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union. Indian-Soviet friendship is rightly regarded as a bulwark of peace in today's tense international situation.

India is seriously alarmed by the growing threat of nuclear catastrophe and the buildup of nuclear arsenals, the minister continued. I would like to emphasize the efforts India is making not just to prevent the emergence of armed conflicts, but also to secure nuclear disarmament. We are aware that the aggravation of tension in the world is fueling the arms race and forcing us to channel our resources into national defense needs. For this reason, India -- as a developing state -- is virtually interested in peace. We highly appraise the Soviet people's firm commitment to the cause of peace.

One reason for India's concern is the continuing buildup of tension on its borders and the militarization of the Indian Ociean. We are fully determined to continue efforts aimed at reducing tension and ensuring agreement in our region. We are grateful to the Soviet Union for the help it has given and continues to give to strengthening India's defense.

In conclusion, R. Venkataraman requested that his best wishes be conveyed to K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and expressed confidence that the friendship between India and the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen and develop.

Tour Naval Base

LD072002 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi March 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin reports:

The Soviet defence minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, now on a visit in India, continues a tour of the country.

Today he arrived from Madras in Visakhapatnam (the State of Andra Pradesh) where he visited a naval base of the Eastern Fleet and a ship repair yard.

Welcoming the high Soviet guest, commander of the Eastern Naval Command Vice Admiral M.K. Roy said that Indian sailors highly appreciate the Soviet Union's assistance in strengthening the combat readiness of the Indian naval forces. Thanks to this assistance, India today has a strong fleet which successfully defends the republic's sea frontiers. The cooperation between India and the USSR is actively developing in many fields for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and strengthening international situation. The Indian-Soviet friendship is a weighty factor of stability, and a bulwark of peace in Asia and worldwide, M.K. Roy said.

In his reply statement, Dmitriy Ustinov said: In assessing our interactions in tackling matters of military cooperation, one can say with confidence that it is becoming more durable and diversified. All this became possible thanks to the fact that the relations between the Soviet Union and India are based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty, equality, and independence of each other, and are developing successfully in the interests of both countries. Based on the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation, these relations are exerting a beneficial influence on the stability and the strengthening of peace in Asia and the world. The Soviet defence minister stressed that in the conditions of the present complex international situation, including the one in the area of the Indian Ocean, it is important that the armies and the servicemen of both countries increase their combat readiness in order to be able, in the event of necessity, to give a resolute rebuff to any schemes of an aggressor.

On the same day, Dmitriy Ustinov returned to Madras. He visited an industrial enterprise in the town of Awadi not far from Madras. There, the Soviet defence minister had a meeting with the collective of workers, engineers and technicians of the enterprise.

In the evening the Soviet defence minister arrived in Delhi.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH AFGHANISTAN SIGNED IN KABUL

LD072056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] A protocol on the further expansion of Soviet-Afghan economic and trade cooperation has been signed in Kabul. It envisages the Soviet side's assisting Democratic Afghanistan in the implementation of social and economic development projects, including repair and restoration work on main motor roads through deliveries from the USSR of roadbuilding equipment and materials, supplying farms in the republic's state sector with agricultural equipment, and setting up and equipping schools.

In the 1983-83 period, sixteen large enterprises were built and put into operation in Afghanistan with the USSR's assistance.

CIA BUDGET REQUEST FOR AFGHAN 'GANGS' CITED

LD071103 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Paris March 7 TASS -- The Reagan administration lies when trying to assure that it wishes that peace be achieved in Afghanistan, the Paris-based AFRIQUE-ASIE monthly points out. As seen from the facts, the USA is, on the contrary, bent on doing its utmost to maintain the state of war in that country.

The U.S. CIA, which arms and supplies the Afghan revolution with all it needs, is to get in the current fiscal year 125 million dollars for the up-keep of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, which is 20-25 percent up on last year's figure, the journal writes quoting sources in the U.S. Congress.

The headquarters of the so-called "Front for the National Liberation of Afghanistan," which is one of organizations waging war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is in Virginia State in the USA. It is only a five minutes drive from the place where the leader of that "front" a certain Sabatulla Mojaddadi lives in the town of Alexandria in Virginia, to the White House, which gives aid to the bandits, the journal writes. The activities of Mojaddadi and his ilk are lavishly paid for by Washington.

At the present time, the AFRIQUE-ASIE points out, the CIA is currently engaged in one of its widest subversive operations over the period since the seventies.

DRA ANTI-'RENEGADES' OPERATION DESCRIBED

PM080930 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by G. Musayelyan: "The Revolution Knows How To Defend Itself"]

[Text] Night falls over Jalalabad suddenly and tightly covers the earth like a black yashmak [cover]. One by one, the lights go out in the mud huts on the city's outskirts...

At precisely such a time, under cover of darkness, a caravan made its way from neighboring Pakistan across mountain passes and along animal trails. The heavily laden camels moved soundlessly. They were accompanied by a detachment of basmachis armed with British submachine guns. It appeared that the raiders had thought of everything -- just a few more kilometers and they would enter the sleeping city unhindered. But suddenly bursts of machinegun fire rent the silence of the night...

"The operation to capture the bandits was carefully prepared," Doctor Zamir, chief of the regional (KHAD) (security organs - G.K.), told me. "We had received information that around 100 dushmans with weapons and large sums of money were planning to cross the border. In order to capture the enemy we set up an ambush by the river. For 2 days and nights we did nothing to betray our presence, literally merging with the ground. Even the cautious bandits, who can smell danger a mile away, did not discover us. They fell into the trap just when they were completely convinced of the success of their sortie. Despite resistance, most of the raiders, including their ringleader, were taken prisoner. A lot weapons, 800,000 afghani (the currency) DRA, and precious stones were seized fron the enemy..."

I examined the weapons captured from the basmachis. They proved beyond doubt the involvement of the United States, Pakistan, and certain other states that do not like the socioeconomic changes in the Afghan people's life in this kind of terrorist action.

"Take a look at this interesting trophy," Doctor Zamir said to me.

I was holding a chemical grenade. The markings read: M.46.036.0652-709. "Federal Laboratories, Pennsylvania USA." The address was perfectly clear: The Washington administration is supplying these dangerous weapons to the Afghan basmachis on a large scale.

I talked to the captured dushmans.

"How did you come to be in the gang?" I asked Musafir Shiva.

"I was told: 'The new authorities will confiscate your store, take your money, and kill you as a class enemy.'"

"And I went to Pakistan to look for work," Shamsuddin from the village of Khulman joined our conversation. "There I was seized by the basmachis, who kept me in the camp until I took up arms. They promised me 10,000 afghani for killing a party activist, provided that other 'honest Muslims' confirmed that I had done so. And if I brought his severed head, I would get 50,000..."

The tiny, sallow Mohammed was told by the enemies of the revolution that the new authorities were planning to wipe out the Hazarah people (one of the ethnic groups living in Afghanistan). They would be starved to death, shot, and even...crushed by tanks!

What can be said about that? Such absurd rumors are spread persistently among the Afghan population. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is behind these criminal acts of subversion, as the U.S. newspaper THE DAILY WORLD stresses. It is the United States and its NATO allies that have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on the undeclared war against the DRA. The gangs of mercenaries receive British- and U.S.-made machineguns and submachineguns, antiaircraft installations, mortars, missiles, and mines.

The United States, Britain, and other Western states not only arm the counterrevolutionary detachments; they also train them and direct their military operations. In all, there are more than 80 special camps and centers (training Afghan renegades in espionage and banditry) on Pakistani territory today. The foreign press, for instance, has repeatedly mentioned the basmachi instructors U.S. Army Captain Andrew, the Britons Macdonald and Chyoot, and others.

In Qonduz Province I was given a big brochure to read: "150 Methods of Combating the Enemies of the Afghan People." Its author is a British colonel. This booklet, whose every page is saturated with venomous hatred for the new Afghanistan, explains in detail how to blow up bridges, plant mines on roads, set fire to crops, and even how to bend a nail so that it punctures motor vehicle tires. The recommendations are supplied with drawings. According to the "do-it-yourself" method, there are diagrams of homemade bombs and grenades.

U.S. imperialism, using its NATO partners and certain reactionary regimes, and pinning its hopes on Pakistan and the counterrevolutionary rabble, is intensifying its aggression against the DRA. Recently a provocative gathering, an "Afghanistan forum," was held at the U.S. State Department. This basmachi rally was orchestrated by L. Eagleburger, under secretary of state for political affairs. Questions of stepping up subversive actions and intensifying anti-DRA propaganda were discussed.

Today more than 50 Western radio stations beam broadcasts to Afghanistan. The volume of broadcasts to the country has increased 30-fold over the past 5 years and now totals 110 hours per day. The saboteurs of the airwaves distort the nature of the changes taking place in the country, talk of the oppression of Islam, and try to use the situation around the DRA to fuel tension in the region.

Imperialist circles are hoping to undermine the democratic authorities and destabilize the republic's economy. Thus in less than 5 years the basmachis have caused damage totaling 906 million Afghani.

But all the vain attempts of the enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan are failing. The ranks of the Afghan Army are strengthening and people's committees for the defense of the revolution and trade union, women's and youth organizations are developing their work. A National Fatherland Front, which unites representatives of various classes in its ranks, has been formed. All this is the result of the growing prestige of people's power and of the PDPA, which has gained considerable experience. More and more Afghans who have been misled by hostile propaganda in the past are returning to their motherland and expressing readiness to defend the gains of people's power.

...the roads of the revolution are not easy. But they are traveled not by individuals but by detachments of fighters for the vital interests of their nation, their people, fighters filled with determination and tempered in trials. Revolutionary Afghanistan has the support and sympathies of all progressive mankind on its side.

NEPSZABADSAG ON WEST'S 'PROPAGANDA, PREJUDICES'

PM051544 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "From the Pages of the Hungarian Press. Upside Down" -- first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The newspaper NEPSZABADSAG has published an article headlined "The West's Ideas of Hungary, and the Reality," which analyzes bourgeois propaganda methods with regard to Hungary and the other socialist countries based on materials from a number of West European press organs. The article notes in particular:

Quite frequently when covering Hungarian reality, the West's mass media organs turn out to be prisoners of their own antisocialist prejudices in their attempts to turn certain things upside down. It is not worthwhile drawing attention here to the radio stations broadcasting to Hungary that are supported by anticommunist intelligence and sabotage services, irrespective of whether the tone of the broadcasts be coarse or flattering, since they cannot claim the right to be called a trustworthy source of information. As far as the leading West European press organs are concerned, their coverage of Hungarian topics is quite varied in terms of the depth and political coloring of the materials.

Nevertheless, it can be said that Hungary is praised as a rule.

However, the praise directed at us is, NEPSZABADSAG notes, frequently of dubious value; it gives no grounds for tempting overconfidence on our part, but rather is aimed at harming us. The tactics of anticommunist propaganda aimed at setting the socialist community countries and their peoples against one another are well known. The point of one of its latest methods may be defined as follows: to contrast through praise. For example, to irritate the Poles, who are experiencing supply difficulties for well-known reasons, they praise the abundance of goods in Hungary, and let the Hungarians worry if other countries have more stable prices than they have, a greater growth in national income, and a higher technical standard, labor productivity, and level of organization...

It would be more agreeable to us if instead of excessive and ambiguous praise, people in the West were to truthfully write about our concerns, efforts, and results, the newspaper continues. Most often expressions such as "liberalization" and "pragmatism to the detriment of ideology" are applied with regard to Hungary there. These are all presented as our virtues. It is in statements such as these that unfounded accusations and venomous criticism are contained.

From the capitalist ideological standpoint, with its stubborn prejudices, socialism is something which is bad or, according to Reagan, the devil incarnate. This thesis constitutes for it an axiom which has no need of proof. If there is something positive to be found in socialist countries, then that, as the apologists for bourgeois ideology maintain, is because they are no longer socialist. Despite the facts, a number of Western press representatives declare personal plots, for example, which are actually an integral part of the socialist economy, to be a capitalist trend.

Every Marxist knows that a commodity economy also exists under socialism. We seek to ensure that competition, including competition on the world capitalist market, stimulates our socialist enterprises to improve production and raise management efficiency. At the same time we are dissatisfied with shortcomings and failures within our economy.

The material interest system under capitalism took shape over the centuries. We have not yet elaborated a perfect material interest system which is adequate to socialism, and the fact that we must still continue our search should not be ascribed to socialism, but above all to our enemies in the past and present: The cause lies in historical conditions.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are also conducting searches in this avenue while considering specific conditions, the scale of the economies, and the prevailing traditions. No one is trying to present his own methods as a model.

We are not indifferent to the way the West sees our country, the article says in conclusion. We would like to see it as it actually is: a country which is striving to create a developed economy, but capable of developing only in an atmosphere of peace and detente, a country which is advancing along the socialist path. Only a clear view of things and mutual understanding can be the basis of mutual trust and mutually beneficial cooperation.

STROUGAL ENDS HUNGARY TRIP; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD071223 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest March 6 TASS -- Hungary and Czechoslovakia support the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at the solution of all disputed international questions by peaceful way, through serious, equal and constructive talks, says a communique on the results of the visit to Hungary by Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal and his talks with Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar. Lubomir Strougal's visit to Hungary ended today.

The sides pointed to great significance of the documents adopted at the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and at the Moscow meeting of party and state leaders of socialist countries.

The communique says that together with other Warsaw Treaty member-states Hungary and Czechoslovakia are striving for mutually advantageous cooperation [word indistinct] are prepared to make a practical contribution to the easing of international tension and creating of the atmosphere of confidence.

The communique says that during the talks which were marked by complete identity of views Gyorgy Lazar and Lubomir Strougal spoke highly of the dynamic development of Hungarian-Czechoslovak cooperation, came out for further widening of ties in all spheres, including the deepening of specialization and cooperation in industrial production.

FRG REVANCHISM LINKED TO REVIVAL OF 'REICH'

PM072126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch under the "Relevant Notes" rubric: "Absurd Requests"]

[Text] Bonn -- Soon after the present Bonn coalition had come to power, Herbert Czaja, president of the revanchist "exiles' association" and a Christian Democratic Union [CDU] Bundestag deputy, wrote that many of his kindred spirits expect the new federal government to make a "radical change" in its policy toward the FRG's Eastern neighbors. Revealing the essence of the changes he expected, Czaja wrote: "The outmoded ideas of the detente policy produced no results. Rejection of them bodes well. But if we were to keep to our present position, we could miss the propitious moment."

One thing is no longer in doubt: NATO's "arms upgrading" has led to a perceptible revival of Nazi and revanchist sentiments in the FRG.

Indeed, rarely has the wave of revanchist demonstrations been so high. According to a preliminary "schedule" that has been published, hundreds of rallies are to be held in various FRG cities this spring and summer. There are to be meetings of "natives of Danzig" in Kiel, "natives of West Prussia" in Muenster, the "Upper Silesia Landsmannschaft" in Essen, and the "Banat Swabians" in Ulm. Munich has been chosen as the venue for a meeting of the "very big Landsmannschaft of Sudeten Germans" and Dortmund for that of the "Pomeranian Landsmannschaft." It is reported that many ministers and political party leaders will be either official speakers or guests of honor at the planned revanchist gatherings.

It is a long time now since people on the Rhine spoke so openly and widely about the "German question," the "reunification of Germany," the Germans' right to self-determination, and the fate of "German minorities" in other countries. All these questions apparently remain "open" and "unresolved" as if there were no Eastern treaties or Helsinki Final Act to establish Europe's postwar realities.

Other Bonn figures have been expressing themselves very categorically on this score. Addressing students in the capital, H. Windelen (CDU), minister for so-called inner-German relations, stated that the "German question remains legally and politically open", and that the FRG-GDR state border is no more than a "demarcation line." Increasingly frequently one hears the phrase that the German Reich continues to exist within the 1937 borders. "The problem of German reunification," Interior Minister F. Zimmermann (Christian Social Union) [CSU], has stated, "affects not only the FRG and the GDR, but also Germany's former eastern territories located beyond the Oder-Neisse line."

There is a noteworthy link here: those who are discussing the "German question" are seeking understanding and support in Washington for their absurd importunate demands. An "extramural session", so to speak, of the CDU-controlled "Adenauer Foundation" was held recently in the U.S. capital. The "German question" was on the agenda. The main speaker was Minister H. Windelen himself. He took the bull by the horns, as they say, straight away, saying that the Federal government is fully resolved to strive for "reunification" and that Washington is obliged to cooperate in this in accordance with the 1954 FRG-U.S. treaty.

The further you go, the worse it becomes. The aim of German policy, according to Windelen, is the "German people's free self-determination and reunification in a state having the same free and democratic constitution as the FRG now has and which would be integrated in the European Community."

Here is the essence of the high-flown talk about the "nation," "self-determination," and "freedom"! It is a question of a premeditated attack on peace, security, and stability in Europe by those "eternal yesterday's men." Here is another striking admission. A few years ago, Windelen stated, such a "session" could not have been held in Washington. The situation has changed now. And indeed, revanchist tirades are now finding grateful audiences in the United States because they tally completely with the Reagan administration's schemes of achieving a fundamental change in the correlation of forces in the European Continent in its favor and of weakening and undermining the socialist community.

People's Poland remains a target. CDU/CSU representatives have placed on the agenda of the European Parliament the question: "the situation of the German minority on Polish territory." This far-fetched question has been raised by the FRG official authorities.

In general the concern for the "fate of the Germans" in the socialist countries is being acted out at a very high level here. And if you think about it, it becomes obvious that some people on the Rhine are trying to revive the "Third Reich's" great power pretensions to act on behalf of all Germans no matter where they are living and no matter whose citizens they are. Claiming the right to "represent" Polish or Czechoslovak citizens of German origin means violating the sovereignty of other states, claiming to extend West German jurisdiction to neighboring countries' territories, and repeatedly demonstrating a refusal to accept Europe's existing borders.

In the first few decades after the war, CDU/CSU governments put forward groundless claims to represent and epitomize all Germany. This policy brought Bonn nothing but distrust and alienation from its neighbors. The revival of such requests will bring the FRG even fewer political dividends nowadays.

SWEDEN'S ELIASSON CONCLUDES TALKS IN MOSCOW

'Normal Routine Visit'

LD081053 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] The head of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry, Jan Eliasson, concluded his political discussions in Moscow yesterday evening. The visit was described as a normal routine visit, but nothing has been said about the content of the discussions.

Jan Eliasson admitted, however, in reply to a direct question, that the question of submarines comes up every time at meetings with Soviet representatives. Tuesday's talks dealt with Swedish-Soviet relations, and yesterday's discussions with international issues. Jan Eliasson is today visiting the Swedish Consulate in Leningrad before returning to Sweden later tonight.

Meeting With Maltsev

PM071948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Untitled TASS report under general heading "Consultations at the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Consultations took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry in Moscow 5-7 March with J. Eliasson, chief of the Swedish Foreign Ministry Political Department, during which topical [aktualnyy] international problems as well as questions of Soviet-Swedish relations were discussed. J. Eliasson was received by V.F. Maltsev [USSR deputy foreign minister].

USSR EXPELS UK COUPLE FOR 'PRO-ZIONIST ACTIVITY'

PM071719 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 84 p 3

[LENTASS report: "Inciters"]

[Text] A group of tourists from Britain who had come to the Soviet Union on a tour organized by the Thomson Travel Company, after familiarizing themselves with Leningrad, left for Moscow with two of four members missing. By a decision of the competent organs, the married couple Ingram Howard and Judith (Livin), were expelled from the USSR today for provocative pro-Zionist activity incompatible with Soviet laws and the norms of conduct for foreign tourists.

Answering questions put by representatives of the authorities, Judith (Livin) babbled: "...We had heard that Leningrad was a very beautiful city and the first thing I said to my husband as we entered our hotel room was 'What a lovely view.'"

The couple from Newcastle, a 32-year-old Rabbi and a 26-year-old teacher, limited their acquaintance with our city's cultural monuments and architectural masterpieces to the view from their window. They tried to carry out their own "program": to visit people engaged in pro-Zionist activity. The so-called "tourists" from Britain dashed round the city bringing "handouts" from Western Zionist organizations to private apartments -- parcels containing clothing, food, and liquor, which are eagerly accepted by unscrupulous people who have become the ideological saboteurs' obedient tools.

It must be stressed that Ingram Howard and Judith (Livin) had already drawn attention to themselves at the customs inspection at Pulkovo Airport because of the plethora of Zionist literature they carried. They were allowed to bring in these books only for personal use. They were specially warned of the impermissibility of political activity by foreign tourists on USSR territory.

The couple ignored these warnings. Visiting "figures" well-known in pro-Zionist circles, such as G.I. Vasserman and P.M. Astrakhan, they collected information for use in anti-Soviet campaigns abroad. It was while they were attempting to meet with one of these "figures," one M.Ye. Elman, that they were arrested. The result was an ignominious and premature end to their trip to our country for these pseudo-tourists.

One's attention is drawn by the increasingly frequent instances of the use made of foreign tourists by Zionist centers in the West like "The United Councils in Defense of Soviet Jews," the "National Conference in Defense of Soviet Jews" (United States), and the "35 Committee" (Britain) to kindle nationalist feelings in individual Soviet citizens, to incite them to leave the USSR, and to collect tendentious and slanderous information.

Last month alone in Leningrad, 10 such "tourists" were warned of the need to observe the norms of behavior for foreigners in a foreign country. For instance, U.S. citizens (Bendzhel Pol) and (Sara Keyn) from Philadelphia brought in, to pass on to so-called "refuseniks," a large quantity of items of food and clothing of foreign manufacture and Zionist literature -- but they were obliged to take it all back with them. The British tourists Ann (Kernarn) and Veronica (Vutliff), who were also arrested, had been engaging in similar activity.

During the same period four "tourists" -- the couple Maurice and Susan Schneider from London and Meir Shweiger and Michel Strick from New York -- were expelled from the USSR.

The ideologists and recruiters of Zionism use any opportunity for gross interference in the USSR's internal affairs, openly urging Jews to avoid observing the laws of the country in which they live. This activity is causing entirely understandable indignation among the Soviet people, who are demanding that they be protected from ideological saboteurs, whatever mask they hide behind.

TASS STATEMENT ON U.S. GULF PRESENCE, 'THREAT'

PM081249 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

["TASS statement"]

[Text] The actions taken by the United States of America in the Persian Gulf are creating a grave threat to peace and international security. Dozens of U.S. warships have now been massed there and the U.S. Air Force is constantly flying patrol missions.

Grossly violating the commonly recognized norms of law, in particular, the 1958 Open Seas Convention and the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation, the U.S. side has arbitrarily established on vast areas of the sea procedures for the transit flight of foreign civilian aircraft and ship passage, procedures which are more restrictive than even those applied to the waters under direct U.S. jurisdiction.

This obviously amounts to an unceremonious claim to establish U.S. control over an area of the open seas and airspace over it. Moreover, the U.S. side does not even stop at threats to use force against those who will not respect the "rules" of navigation and air traffic arbitrarily imposed by it.

All this, according to U.S. spokesmen, is being done to allegedly ensure the "freedom of shipping." In actual fact it stands for a different thing, namely, the attempt of the United States to confirm by a massive show of armed force imperialist claims to the Persian Gulf as another area of U.S. "vital interests." Washington would like to dictate its will to the countries of the region.

The United States' actions are not only absolutely contrary to law. They affect in the most substantial way the interests of a large number of states using aerial and shipping routes in the Persian Gulf area; moreover, they can do major material damage to them and endanger the lives of their citizens.

The amassment of U.S. warships and war planes in the Persian Gulf area is dramatically escalating tension and provoking a conflict situation with the involvement of the U.S. Armed Forces there.

The Soviet Union is resolutely denouncing this new act of lawlessness perpetrated by the United States, and states that it does not recognize the restrictions on the freedom of navigation in the open seas and air traffic in the airspace over it arbitrarily established by the USA.

The U.S. Government should understand that it will bear full responsibility for the possible dangerous consequences of its policy and for its attempts to interfere in what is taking place in the Persian Gulf area.

PAST IRANIAN-U.S. MILITARY ACCORD REVIEWED

NC071240 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, 25 years ago the shah of Iran signed a joint military agreement with the United States behind the backs of the country's people and contrary to the people's will and interests. This agreement played a sinister role in your country's fate, and during its term it transformed Iran into the world's largest market for expensive U.S. war materiel.

It is necessary to recall that under the aegis of their joint military agreement with Iran, the U.S. imperialists were able to participate in crushing the liberation struggle within your country. The Americans made vast use of this possibility during the anti-shah revolution when Iran's workers organized meetings and demonstrations and fought against the shah's bullies. The shah's masters on the other side of the ocean pushed him toward the savage suppression of the country's revolters and advised that participants in street fights be pitilessly shot and crushed by tanks. This was the gist of the joint U.S.-Iranian military agreement that the shah signed 25 years ago.

It is therefore very natural that after the 11 February revolution, Iran abrogated this binding agreement and left CENTO. These were the first steps taken by Iran on the international scene after the revolution.

However, now, too, the imperialists and pro-imperialist forces in Iran itself are trying to prevent the Iranian people from enjoying the fruits of the revolution and from fulfilling the objectives set by the revolution. One continuously hears the rhetoric from the other side of the ocean on the need to defend U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf, and the protraction of the bloody Iran-Iraq war -- in the fomenting of which the U.S. imperialists were involved -- is used as a pretext to bring up this topic.

Our listeners are aware that the United States has recently especially escalated its military presence in the Persian Gulf and has sent its warships to the region. Meanwhile, it is talking about the threat emanating from Iran's decision to block the Strait of Hormuz. The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force stationed in the proximity of your country's borders are directly threatening Iran. Washington's strategists have arbitrarily included Iran among the 19 independent Near East and North African countries that are within the sphere of the activities of CENCOM that has been formed by the Pentagon.

All the above facts show that the character of U.S. imperialism does not change with time and that its character today is what it was 25 years ago -- that is, when the shah signed the military pact with the United States. With the help of this agreement, the United States succeeded in placing Iran under its control. Now the United States is also trying to use blackmail and threats to achieve the same objective, and it is counting on the weakening of your country with the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war.

CIA TRIES TO UNDERMINE SOVIET-ARAB RELATIONS

LD072004 Moscow in French to North Africa 2030 GMT 6 Mar 84

[From "Among Our Listeners" feature]

[Text] (Ayub as-Said) of Morocco asks us to talk about the American CIA. Aleksandr Krasnov, foreign policy issues observer, writes on this subject:

Dear (Ayub as-Said), first I would like to quote a statement made by a former CIA agent, Wilbur Eveland. In April 1975 when I saw the port of Beirut in flames, I made a firm decision to tell the whole truth about my stay in the Middle East. Twenty-five years ago, when I first set foot there, it was a peaceful town. In carrying out orders received from the United States, I interfered in Lebanese affairs, since the destruction of that country was part of our plans.

Wilbur Eveland, who spent more than 30 years in several Middle Eastern countries working for the CIA, threw total light on U.S. policy in the countries of that region in his book entitled "Ropes of Sand -- America's Failure in the Middle East" published in 1980. Thoroughly informed of all the strands of the CIA's work, the author correctly points out that the American secret service is authorized to violate the rights of American citizens, they manipulate the information media to condition Americans and foreigners to freely interfere in the affairs of sovereign states.

In the Arab countries, the CIA agents pass themselves off as diplomats, teachers of American culture, and theologians. They operate under the cover of the famous public organization "American Friends in the Middle East." Among the operations undertaken by the CIA in the region, one might mention the plot jointly prepared with the British secret service against Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, as well as subversive actions in Libya and interference in Libyan affairs. The CIA acts in tandem with the Israeli intelligence service. Americans and Israelis exchange information that each has collected.

In answer to a question on what he did in his 20 years of service for the CIA, a certain Howard Hunt said that his work was to compromise famous figures abroad, to overthrow governments, and to carry out other missions of this kind. For these operations, the CIA recruits common criminals and hired killers who carry out terrorist actions against legitimate governments and progressive politicians in various countries.

A significant fact is that the decision to launch any secret operation is made in Washington at the highest level. The Indian professor (Satish Kumar), author of the work "The CIA and the Third World," stresses, and I quote, the majority of assassinations and attempted assassinations against leaders of developing countries carried out by the CIA were approved by the American President.

Thus, the CIA is allocated an important role in the conduct of terrorism, which the current American Administration has raised to the rank of state policy.

One of the specialities in CIA activity, particularly in the Middle East, is psychological war, which is aimed at dividing the Arab world and relations between the Arab countries and the USSR. In his book, Eveland remarks that the campaign of anti-Soviet lies undertaken by the CIA largely relies on the intimidation of local politicians with the famous threat of a communist attack on oil sources in the Middle East. This kind of idea, as well as American machinations in Middle Eastern policy, writes the former CIA agent, are aimed at keeping the USSR out of the settlement of the explosive situation in the region and at the same time, at planting (?discord) among Arab ranks.

Everything indicates, dear (Ayub as-Said) -- Aleksandr Krasnov writes -- that the activity of the American CIA is directed against the free and independent development of the peoples and serves the imperialist and hegemonistic plans of the American Administration.

ISRAEL'S SHARON, ARENS VISIT SOUTH LEBANON

LD071442 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Beirut March 7 TASS -- The Israeli occupiers continue to commit outrages in south Lebanon. In Qana village the invaders opened fire on demonstrators who were protesting against the invaders' terror, and mortally wounded a fourteen-year-old Lebanese adolescent. Israelis wounded another two Lebanon citizens in the town of An-Nabatiyah.

The port of Sayda has been closed for the third day in succession. This punitive measure has been taken by the Israeli aggressors as a collective punishment for the activities of the Lebanese patriots who carried out a number of successful guerrilla operations in the town recently.

Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Minister Without Portfolio Ariel Sharon yesterday visited the captured areas of south Lebanon. During this provocative tour, an assassination attempt was made on Sharon who through his bloody crimes got the nickname "the butcher of Beirut." A special device planted by guerrillas went off at a time when he was riding along one of Sayda streets. Only a chance saved the Israeli war criminal from just retribution.

When visiting the locations of Israel troops, Sharon stated that the Israeli army does not intend to quit south Lebanon, thereby confirming Tel Aviv's intention to perpetuate the occupation of that part of Lebanese territory.

Intensive contacts are being maintained in Beirut with a view to preparing for a National Reconciliation Conference which is to be held in Lausanne early next week. The local press reports that the purpose of the conference is to achieve a political settlement of the Lebanese crisis, to ensure conditions for carrying out social reforms, and to set up a national unity government in the country. A number of Lebanese political organisations, among them the Progressive Socialist Party and the Shi'ite movement "Amal", have stated their consent to participate in the conference.

'NONEXISTENT' FRENCH MIDDLE EAST POLICY VIEWED

LD072226 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Boris Tumanov commentary]

[Text] Good evening, listeners. The French Socialists are trying to save face in Lebanon in a very curious way. They want the French intervention in Lebanon to be considered by French and international public opinion as the result of [words indistinct] but highly sovereign by France. In this context, all the efforts made by French diplomacy in recent days over the Lebanese problem are more for publicity than for political use, for they are intended only to create the impression of the existence of an independent French policy in the Middle East.

But what really happened in this story of the Multinational Forces in Lebanon? The American military presence in Lebanon pursued very American objectives, that is, supporting Israeli expansionism; creating a pro-American government in Lebanon; and transforming the region into a strategic bridghead for the Pentagon, where any manifestation of Arab sovereignty would have been nipped in the bud. Washington's behavior in the Lebanon adventure was conditioned by these objectives: the Marines' landing, the use of planes and the New Jersey's guns against the Lebanese, the agreement on strategic cooperation with Israel, etc. It was a direct and brutal interference in a civil war, an interference which can never be justified by international law.

Thus, it was necessary to find a sort of lightning conductor to divert the lightning of international public opinion from American actions. It was thus that the Multinational Force was created. The participation of the French military contingent in these Multinational Forces proved the Atlantic solidarity of the French Socialists, or their loyalty to the American ally, to use Hernu's expression.

This is not in doubt at all; do not talk about the independent decisions of the French authorities, and even less of an autonomous French policy in the Middle East. From the time when the multinational windbreak was set up in Lebanon, the Americans acted as if they were there alone. They had other cats to flog, if I can use the expression, rather than to consult their French, British, and Italian allies. Once again Washington humiliated its allies in deciding to redeploy its troops to the U.S. 6th Fleet ships without notifying the others.

Nonetheless, the situation in Lebanon was absolutely clear well before the withdrawal of the Marines to the ships. No Multinational Force can prevent a whole people from regaining its freedom and independence. Even so, the Europeans waited in a docile way for the boss's decision, which took them unawares. The British and the Italians at least had the courage not to try to save face. They left almost immediately. It is also true that neither London nor Rome had to explain losses as great as those suffered by the French troops in Lebanon to their public.

Today the French authorities are trying to present the departure of their soldiers from Beirut as the result of a mature reflection based on an independent analysis of the situation. The forces present in Lebanon are no longer capable of supporting the efforts necessary for national reconciliation among the Lebanese, the French Ministry of External Relations notes in its statement of 2 March. No conclusion could be more self-evident in this situation, which since the beginning contradicted French action in Lebanon. In any case, it will always remain a mystery for me how the French Socialists intended to contribute to national reconciliation in Lebanon while the Americans were shelling the Lebanese population.

Thus, one can talk of the failure of the American policy in Lebanon, but there will never be talk of the failure of French policy in Lebanon for the simple reason that such a policy never existed.

MOROCCAN LEFTIST LEADER PROTESTS PPS ARRESTS

PM071113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Resolute Protest"]

[Text] Rabat, 2 Mar -- 'Ali Yata, general secretary of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism (PPS), has resolutely protested the arrests of PPS activists and the brutal treatment of them.

In a letter to the interior minister published in the weekly AL-ANWAL, he pointed out that the PPS organizes its activity in the interests of the broad people's masses fully in accordance with the country's laws, and it has nothing to do with the riots that took place in January.

'A. Yata demanded the immediate release of the PPS members and all other arrested democrats.

EAST CARIBBEAN SECURITY FORCES PLAN CRITICIZED

PM071454 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 84 First Edition p 8

[Vitaliy Gan "Commentator's Column": "By Proxy"]

[Text] A grand American-style "show" was put on recently in the small Caribbean state of Saint Lucia. Indeed it was Washington which was the initiator of this spectacle. A meeting was held there of the leaders of the countries belonging to the so-called Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). They "summed up the results" of the intervention in Grenada by the United States, which had formally acted at their "request" and on their "behalf."

The idea of creating a "regional security force" which would safeguard the present status quo of OECS regimes was, however, the conference's main issue. This scheme was suggested to them by Washington. While praising to the skies the "operation to protect democracy," they had obviously decided on the Potomac that it is better to get others to do their dirty work for them. Like Nixon's "Vietnamization," when the Pentagon tried to set "Asian against Asian," the real organizer of the Saint Lucia meetings prefers to remain behind the scenes, making it appear that the initiative for the creation of the gendarme regional forces comes from the OECS countries.

But this does not alter the heart of the matter, since America's directorial hand is visible everywhere. It is sufficient to cite the conditions proposed by the assembly's participants whereby only states upholding the Washington model of "democracy" may be members of the military pact. The following are given as model countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Christopher-Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Montserrat, Barbados, and..."liberated" Grenada, which indeed will also join the cobbled-together bloc. The propagandist backup for the U.S. enterprise is as trivial as it is stereotyped -- fabrications about a "Soviet-Cuban-Nicaraguan threat" to the Western Hemisphere are at the crux of it.

"Thinking in terms of blocs," is far from being an invention of the present White House "team." Previous U.S. Administrations have also been obsessed with plans for "pocket" military alliances that would serve to support the implementation of Washington's global hegemonist claims.

The reports from Saint Lucia cannot fail to alarm the Latin American public, since what is involved is the stepping up of U.S. attempts to settle scores with the national liberation movements and the revolutionary upsurge of the region's masses. Washington is seeking to obtain indisputable domination of Central America. However, the times for this kind of imperialist diktat and "free hand" are long past, and Washington will not bring them back by any new pacts.

CPSU POLITBURO SESSION DISCUSSES ELECTION RESULTS

PM081220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed Report: "A the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] A regular CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting discussed information on the results of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. It was pointed out that the results of the elections are vivid evidence of the universal support by the working people, by all sections of Soviet society for the election platform of the indestructible bloc of Communists and non-party people emboyding the policy of the Communist Party, the will and interests of the people. The elections were held everywhere in the atmosphere of lofty political activity of the working people. Great and fruitful work in organizing the elections was carried out by party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs in the center and locally, by the many million-strong public aktiv. The elections again showed convincingly the unswerving cohesion of the Soviet people around the Communist Party, and its Leninist Central Commitee, practically the entire adult population of the country took part in the voting.

Warmly and unanimously approving the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the voters expressed the unshakable resolve to continue strengthening the economic and defense might of our motherland, and to participate vigorously in the affairs of the state of the whole people in the further deepening of socialist democracy.

The unanimous election of the nominated candidates and the very composition of the deputies, widely representing all social groups of society, nations and ethnic groups in the country, create favorable conditions for the fruitful work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its carrying out the multifaceted functions of the supreme organ of state athority.

The Politburo stressed that priority must now be given to consistent implementation of the tasks advanced by the party during the election campaign at the meetings of candidates to deputies with the voters. The closest attention must be given to increasing the efficiency of production, organization and discipline, to developing the initiative of the working people, to meeting the increased material and spiritual demands of the Soviet people, to implementing voters' mandates, proposals and remarks. They must be implemented steadily and persistently. This is the essence of socialist democracy -- working democracy, democracy in action.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting discussed the main results of progress reports and elections in the party and the tasks of party organizations in the light of the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the February 1984 party Central Committee Plenum and his speech at the meeting with voters.

The past report and election campaign was a major sociopolitical event. It showed the high level of consciousness and activity of the Communists and the unity and cohesion of the party around the CPSU Central Committee.

The report and election campaign encompassed 1.6 million party groups, both shop-floor and primary organizations, as well as 5,600 rayon, city, okrug, oblast and kray organizations of the CPSU. The party meetings and conferences took place in an atmosphere of exactingness and strictness on the part of Communists, and of principled criticism and self-criticism. Also expressed were more than 3 million remarks and proposals. An important result of the election campaign was the considerable renewal of the composition of the elected party organs and their being supplemented with fresh forces.

The Politburo pointed to the need for every party committee, every party organization, to draw practical conclusions from the results of the election campaign and to make them the basis for current and future plans for work, ensuring the strict fulfillment of the adopted decisions. At the same time it is important to persistently strive for real and weighty results. It is precisely on the basis of these that the party will assess both the maturity of leading cadres and the work of labor collectives, as well as the achievements of republics, oblasts and all branches of the national economy.

The local party committees and primary party organizations have been set concrete tasks in improving management of the economy and the use of reserves, in raising labor productivity and lowering production costs. It was proposed to monitor on a daily basis the progress of the economic experiment, to extend the rights and raise the responsibility of enterprises for the results of work, to ensure that the effectiveness of socialist competition is raised, to constantly focus attention on matters concerned with improving the working and living conditions of Soviet people, to strengthen in every way possible conscious discipline, and to create within every collective an atmosphere of intolerance toward any violation of the established order.

The Politburo noted the need for linking ideological work more closely with the solution of concrete production and educational tasks, and to enhance the sense of responsibility of executive personnel and all Communists for the political and moral state in work collectives.

Serious attention was drawn to improving the education of the party aktiv, to perfecting the style and methods of work, raising the activity of primary organizations, and developing in every possible way the initiative and activeness of Communists.

The text of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution will be published in the press.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting discussed some other questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the country.

CPSU ISSUES MESSAGE ON INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

PM081205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

["To Soviet Women" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Dear women, glorious daughters of our homeland:

The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets and cordially congratulates you on International Women's Day, the day of internationalist solidarity of the working women of the world. March 8th is one of the brightest and most joyful of our holidays. Together with the spring, it comes to every working collective and every family. The whole country expresses profound gratitude to women for their inspired, tireless work in all sectors of socioeconomic and cultural construction.

International Women's Day this year is being celebrated in an atmosphere of lofty political and labor upsurge of the Soviet people. The recent elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet strikingly demonstrated the great vital force of socialist democracy, the close cohesion of the working people around the Communist Party and its Central Committee.

The unbreakable unity of the party and people, the awareness [soznatelnost] and organizational ability of the Soviet people were graphically manifested during the days of the lying-in-state of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Soviet people unanimously approve the outcome of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum which voiced the unswerving will of the party and people to firmly and consistently take the Leninist course.

Soviet women are participants, enjoying full rights, in the creative toil of our people, the creators of the material and spiritual riches of the country. Great and responsible is their role today, when large-scale tasks are being implemented to perfect developed socialism, when intensive work is being carried out to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and ensuing CPSU Central Committee plenums.

In response to the call of the party, the working women of the towns and villages have actively joined in socialist competitions for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan and the 5-year plan in general. It is on the ability, energy, talent and professional skill of women that the acceleration of the rates of development of the economy and further progress of science and culture largely depend. The CPSU Central Committee is confident that the women of the land of the soviets will in the future, too, generously give of their strength and knowledge for the good of the socialist homeland.

The Communist Party is concerned that women should ever more actively participate in the management of state and public affairs. At the last elections the people elected the best of its daughters to the supreme legislative body of the country. A third of its deputies are women. Millions of women are doing fruitful work in the local soviets, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. Many are heads of enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes and institutions. All this is convincing evidence of the advantages of the Soviet way of life, of the true democratism of our socialist system.

It is with a sense of profound respect that we address women mothers: Rear children to be conscientious, diligent citizens of the socialist fatherland. Raise youth in a spirit of lofty communist ideals. A nationwide thank-you to you, first tutoresses of the younger generation, for your inestimable and noble toil!

Soviet women are full of confidence in their future. They are not threatened by unemployment and other social ills which inevitably pursue women in conditions of capitalism. Concern for women, children, the family, is the law of socialist society. Measures are unswervingly being implemented for the improvement of the conditions of toil and everyday life of women. Widespread housing construction is under way. The network of kindergartens, creches, and health institutions is being expanded. The coming general educational and vocational school reform will be of tremendous significance for the teaching and raising of the younger generation, for preparing it for life and toil.

Respected women, our planet is living through alarming times. Through the fault of the aggressive imperialist circles, the international situation has been sharply aggravated. In these conditions the Soviet Union is displaying restraint and vigilance and is taking all necessary measures to preserve peace and avert the nuclear threat hanging over mankind. Soviet women march in the first ranks of the fighters for peace. Together with women of socialist states, with working women of other countries, they resolutely oppose the imperialist instigators of war, and angrily denounce their adventurist policy. May your voice be heard still louder in support of peace. There should be clear skies and a bright sun over our planet.

Dear women, on this festive day the CPSU Central Committee wishes you good health, new successes in toil, study, creativity and the upbringing of children. Much happiness to you and your families. Glory to Soviet women. A warm greeting to the women of fraternal countries of socialism. Long live the working women of the world. May our homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, grow stronger and prosper.

The CPSU Central Committee

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Chernenko Attends

LD071523 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS -- A celebration meeting was held in the Bolshoy Theatre here today devoted in International Women's Day which is marked in the whole world as a day of struggle against the danger of nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament and peace.

Present in the presidium were general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leaders.

A message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to Soviet women was read out at the meeting. The message points out that jointly with women of the socialist countries and the working women of all the other countries of the world, the Soviet women are resolutely opposed to imperialist warmongers.

"The results of the March 4 elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were vivid evidence of the country-wide support for and approval of the course of our party, of the monolithic unity of Soviet people with the CPSU and its Central Committee", the meeting was told by the President of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies Zinaida Kruglova.

A third of the deputies of the newly-elected Supreme Soviet of the USSR are women. They hold 492 seats.

"It is with well justified pride that we can say anew: This is more than the parliaments of all the capitalist countries put together have," Kruglova said. She noted that a good deal was being done in the USSR to provide every condition for women to reconcile motherhood and an active and creative contribution to social production.

The most important task today is to do everything possible to prevent the actual use of nuclear weapons, to remove the threat looming over the world and to protect life, Zinaida Kruglova continued. Women on all continents are more active in the anti-war movement than ever before, demanding that U.S. nuclear missiles be removed from Europe.

"A great impetus to these efforts is given by the foreign policy of our country and by the constant, firm and consistent course of the CPSU aimed at strengthening peace and asserting trust and cooperation among nations," the president of the presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies stressed.

Kruglova Lauds Leaders

LD072103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1411 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Speech by Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, at a meeting on International Women's Day at Moscow's Bolshoy Theater -- live]

[Excerpt] Following the course of the 26th CPSU Congress and creatively enriching it, the party has ensured that the country can advance confidently on all fronts of economic, social and cultural development.

The CPSU is consistently pursuing a line for the planned and all-round improvement of developed socialism. This party line is connected with the name of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and his tireless activities in the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His name will always remain in the history of our country and in the memory of Soviet people. In paying tribute to a man who devoted his entire life, all his effort and knowledge, to the struggle for the triumph of communist ideas Soviet people express their limitless fidelity to the cause of the Communist Party and rally their ranks still more closely around its Leninist Central Committee.

The working people of our country unanimously support and warmly approve the results of the extraordinary February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the decision to elect that true son of our people, that outstanding activist of the Leninist party and the Soviet state, that staunch Marxist-Leninist, talented organizer of the masses and steadfast fighter for the implementation of the CPSU's policy, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Leaders in Attendance

LD071623 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 7 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A few minutes ago, the solemn session of representatives of party, administrative and public organizations in the capital devoted to International Women's Day ended in the USSR Bolshoy Theater in Moscow.

With stormy and prolonged applause, those present greeted Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Ligachev and Ryzhkov.

CENTRAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION HOLDS FINAL MEETING

LD071851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] The final session of the Central Electoral Commission was held today in Moscow's House of Unions. At the proposal of Comrade Markov, chairman of the commission, a decision was adopted on giving the appropriate documentation on all constituences to the Credentials Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. A decision was also adopted on providing the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with the clerical records of the Central Electoral Commission.

CHERNENKO ELECTION SPEECH ISSUED AS BROCHURE

PM071506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "People and Party United"]

[Text] The speech of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko at the meeting with voters of Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow City, 2 March 1984, has been issued as a separate brochure.

The brochure has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House, with a very large number of copies being printed.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS LEADERS' ELECTION SPEECHES

LD071310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] There has been a widespread response in the socialist countries to the USSR Supreme Soviet elections and the speech by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Political observer Nikolay Shishlin is at the microphone.

The USSR Supreme Soviet elections have provided rich material for those who concern themselves with international affairs. This is because Comrade Chernenko's speech and the speeches by other Soviet leaders contained many ideas aimed at improving international relations and steering them back into a calmer channel. It is characteristic that the dominent feature of all the passages on international affairs in the speeches by the Soviet leaders was the immense attention given to questions related to the strengthening and development of the socialist community and relations with all the socialist countries. Relations with the socialist states have been and remain the priority factor in Soviet foreign policy. This is not just an expression. It is the practical line connected with the multiplication of political contacts between the socialist countries and their joint actions on the international arena.

Comrades, I think you noted the very clear statement that Konstantin Ustinovich made about the Soviet Union's solidarity with socialist Cuba. This was a quite comprehensive and clear statement which can certainly be easily deciphered by those to whom it is addressed.

Relations among the socialist countties are also becoming richer in the sphere of economic cooperation. It is quite obvious that the experience that has already been accumulated in the development of socialist economic integration will be considerably enriched and developed in the near future.

Our links with the socialist states are also being multiplied in the vitally important area of ideology. These spiritual contacts of course help us to become more familiar with each other's experience, to make use of this experience and jointly resist the ideological attacks on our opponent. The Soviet Union favors smooth-running, good-neighborly and full relations with all the socialist countries -- and I stress, all socialist countries. In this respect quite a lot of comment is being made in the world at the moment about the Soviet leaders' statements on Soviet-Chinese relations and the Soviet Union's clear readiness for the complete normalization of these relations, for their development. Nobody will suffer from the enrichment of relations between the socialist countries. On the contrary, not only the peoples of the socialist states but also international affairs, international politics and international security will benefit.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

PM071023 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 March 1984 First Edition carries on pages 1-7 the "Central Electoral Commission Report on the Results of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet Elections Held 4 March 1984." The report provides the election result figures for both chambers, classifying the Soviet of the Union results in terms of union republics and the Soviet of Nationalities results in terms of union republics, autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts, and autonomous okrugs. It also provides a listing of all candidates returned.

GRISHIN ATTENDS CHERNENKO CERTIFICATE CEREMONY

LD071306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1110 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] A certificate of election as deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, was today presented to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The certificate was presented by Comrade Kalinin, chairman of the constituency election commission of Kuybyshevskiy constituency for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union. In accepting the certificate on election as a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko expressed profound and heartfelt gratitude to the voters of the Kuybyshevskiy constituency of the capital and to all Muscovites for the great trust and honor they had accorded him in electing him a deputy of the country's supreme organ of state power.

Comrade Chernenko gave an assurance that as deputy he would make every effort to carry out the mandate of the electorate and to faithfully serve the cause of the party and the people and the ideals of communism.

By voting for the candidates of the party and non-party bloc, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said, Soviet people unanimously supported the internal and foreign policy of the Communist Party, aimed at the triumph of the cause of communist creation. The presentation of the certificate was attended by Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Pribytkov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPUS Central Committee; Comrade Prokofyev, first secretary of the party committee of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Rayon; and Comrade Gavrilov, chairman of Kuybyshevskiy Rayon Executive Committee.

GROMYKO ADDRESSES MINSK-MOSKOVSKIY ELECTORATE

PM071535 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Feb 84 pp 1, 2

[BELTA report: "For Peace and the People's Security. Voters' Meeting With A.A. Gromyko"]

[Excerpts] Those taking part in the 27 February meeting of voters from Minskiy-Moskovskiy Electoral Okrug with their candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, at the Belorussian SSR Academy Bolshoy Opera and Ballet Theater expressed their sincere thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state, which are performing a tremendous amount of work to preserve and strengthen peace and to implement the Peace Program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

Warmly greeted by those assembled, A.A. Gromyko delivered a speech.

Comrade A.A. Gromyko's Speech

Dear Comrades!

It is a great honor for me to run for election in your okrug in the Hero-City of Minsk. I express profound gratitude to the labor collectives which nominated me as candidate deputy to the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is gratifying to know that you have not forgotten your fellow-countryman from Gomel.

I thank with all my heart my agent, Comrade L.I. Kiselevskiy, and all the other comrades who have spoken here.

Your trust and the kind words spoken about me are primarily a manifestation of complete approval of the activity of the CPSU and its Central Committee and Politburo. This is a confirmation of the fact that our party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy correspond with Soviet people's aspirations and enjoys their support.

I assure you, comrades, that I will continue to devote all my strength and knowledge to justifying the trust vested in me.

The positive processes which have been taking place recently in all spheres of the Soviet people's life are linked with the name and activity of Yu.V. Andropov, who has prematurely left us. His name will remain forever in our country's history and in Soviet people's memory.

The CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum unanimously elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The party and the people have unanimously elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The party and the people have unanimously supported this decision, knowing Comrade K.U. Chernenko as an unshakable fighter for the implementation of the party's policy who devotes his entire organizational talent and multifaceted party experience to this cause.

K.U. Chernenko's plenum speech reflects our party's firm determination to march along the Leninist path and the continuity of its course in implementing the tasks of further consolidating our motherland's economic and defense might, improving the people's well-being, and consolidating peace on earth. This document of great political importance clearly defines the main sectors of work and the ways to resolve the key problems of the present and the future.

The USSR Supreme Soviet elections are an important event in our state's life. Each election is a major landmark which makes it possible to evaluate what has been achieved and to more clearly see the future.

Over the 5-year period since the previous elections the CPSU's political course has been implemented. The 26th congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums have developed and given specific form to the party's present-day strategy -- the strategy of improving developed socialism.

The party's efforts have been concentrated on making better and fuller use of our system's advantages and potential. This means accelerating the development of the national economy, improving economic management, and strengthening organization and discipline. It means enhancing cadres' responsibility and encouraging the initiative and activeness of working people.

New successes have been achieved in majestic economic and cultural building. Over the last 5 years, for example, the increase in national income -- and it is the most comprehensive criterion of economic development -- reached 18.6 percent.

Industrial output rose by almost 25 percent. More than 1,000 major industrial enterprises have been commissioned.

The Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, the world's largest, has been operational since the beginning of this year. The completion of this large-scale project within a short time could not be prevented either by natural barriers nor by the artificial obstacles created by those who dislike our system, our economy's development, and peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems.

The Baykal-Amur railroad, justly called the "construction project of the century," is coming into operation. It will make it possible to assimilate even more broadly the natural assets of Siberia and the Far East.

The point here is not only the kilometers of track that have been laid or the billions of additional cubic meters of gas. These construction projects illustrate what kind of deeds are within Soviet man's capabilities.

Unflagging attention has been paid to the development of agriculture. Shifts have emerged in this sphere too. The average annual volume of output has risen. The Food Program is being implemented. Measures are being taken to develop the country's agro-industrial complex. The economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being consolidated. The appearance of our countryside and villages is changing.

The party is orienting the country's working people toward consolidating and developing what has been achieved, overcoming the lag that has been allowed to occur in a number of sectors of economic building, and launching socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

This requires primarily the solution of such fundamental important questions as labor productivity growth, the intensification of the policy of thrift in all links of the national economy, and the speediest introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production.

The party's economic policy and all the efforts it is making are imbued with tireless concern to raise the people's material and spiritual living standards.

Soviet people know well that only their conscientious labor can be the source of the people's well-being. It is such labor that is the main criterion of man's civic dignity and social prestige in our country.

The Communist Party will continue to work to ensure that every Soviet person fully exercises his rights and performs his civic duties in an exemplary fashion. It is very important for working people to be increasingly widely involved in running the affairs of state and society and to feel personally responsible for the state of affairs in their collective, rayon, city, and republic.

The soviets of people's deputies, from the local level right up to the USSR Supreme Soviet, are the main instrument of the people's power and the political foundation of the USSR. They embody socialist democracy, which corresponds with the true ideals of freedom and progress.

What can apologists for the bourgeois system counterpose to the fundamental achievements or real socialism? -- rule by the rich and absence of rights for underprivileged, omnipotent monopolies, social and national oppression, economic crises, chronic unemployment, and moral degradation.

We are legitimately proud of the fruits of the Leninist nationalities policy. The Soviet socialist republics are united within a single family. And the Belorussian SSR is one of them.

The Communists and all working people in the republic's cities and villages -- and this has been shown by the recent Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum -- overflow with determination to cope with the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum, and to cope with them honorably.

It is with special satisfaction that I convey to you and to all the republic's working people greetings and good wishes from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, who expressed his firm certainty that Soviet Belorussia will continue to make a worthy contribution to the country's common labor.

Belorussia's working people are approaching the elections with good indicators in the sphere of socioeconomic and cultural life.

I warmly congratulate the republic's working people on the award of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner on the basis of the results of the 1983 all-union socialist competition, and hope they will carry on like this in the future.

The period since the last elections has seen the construction and commissioning of such major enterprises as the Zhodino heavy forging plant, the Gomel casting plant, the Brest plant producing technological equipment for the meat industry, the Molodechno plant for the manufacture of equipment accessories, the Soligorsk sewn goods factory, Minsk's new bread plant, and others.

Last year the republic coped with the plan for grain sales to the state. It is easy for any speaker to say that; but think of the tremendous efforts by people that lie behind it. The state of affairs in livestock breeding has improved.

I am especially pleased to note that the republican capital is making a weighty contribution to the common labor efforts of Belorussia and all our country.

The fruitful labor of Minsk's inhabitants is evidenced also by your city's appearance, which is becoming increasingly beautiful and modern.

The 40th anniversary of Belorussia's liberation from the German fascist occupiers is being celebrated this year. While bowing our heads before the memory of the Belorussian people's sons and daughters who gave their lives in the heroic struggle against fascism, we will also give the due credit to those who resurrected the republic's cities and villages from the ruins and ashes.

The successes must not, of course, overshadow either past deficiencies, or the existing difficulties and shortcomings, or the complex tasks of the future. It is necessary to do still more and to work still better.

The party deems it a most important task to maintain the pace that has been gathered, and to stabilize the positive processes in all directions of economic and social development.

Comrades! Our country's voice rings out authoritatively and weightily in the international arena. The party and the Soviet Government are doing the maximum possible to ensure peaceful conditions for Soviet people's life and labor.

The USSR's foreign policy course is not subject to fluctuations dictated by short-term expediency. Our adherence to peace stems from the very nature of the socialist system. Soviet society does not contain strata interested in an arms race, in provoking tension and conflicts in the world, in profiting from militarist preparations, or in exploiting and oppressing other countries and peoples.

The profoundly peace-loving nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is enshrined by the decisions of our party's congresses and the USSR Constitution.

There is the defense of the state interests of the Soviet Union, the bulwark of peace and socialism. There is the strengthening of the socialist community in every possible way. There is solidarity with the peoples who have taken the path of independent development and with their struggle for independence and social progress. There is the elimination of the threat of war, the consistent implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and the attainment of universal and total disarmament.

In its struggle to preserve and strengthen peace, the Soviet Union acts together with the other states of the socialist community, which is increasingly establishing itself as a powerful factor exerting a positive influence on the development of world events.

The deepening in every way of the cohesion of fraternal countries on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism has been and remains the priority direction of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

We are making efforts to ensure that cooperation between the community states develops broadly and dynamically, combining the interests of each country and of world socialism as a whole.

The efficiency of our cooperation is enhanced by the further improvement of political cooperation, whose most important instrument is the Warsaw Pact Organization -- the reliable defensive shield of the socialist community. The economic potential of the CEMA member countries is growing. The attainment of a qualitatively new level of economic integration is on the agenda.

By strengthening cohesion with the fraternal socialist countries, we are making a major contribution to the cause of universal peace.

We will continue to strive to expand cooperation with all socialist countries.

Recently some positive developments have been noted in Soviet-Chinese relations: an increase in trade and expansion of contacts in the spheres of science, education, and tourism. Political consultations are continuing. We are in favor of further improving relations with the PRC. Both countries' peoples will gain from this, and it will also help to improve the political climate in the world as a whole.

The world situation remains complex, sometimes tense. The source of the tension is aggressive imperialist circles' adventurist actions. The present U.S. Administration has set itself the aim of disrupting in the United States' favor the existing military-strategic equilibrium, achieving for the United States dominant positions in the world, and, by relying on force, dictating its will to others. It is trying to climb to the top of the world and issue commands to everyone from there.

The policy of the senseless arms race and flagrant pressure, including the use of armed force against sovereign states, is aimed at achieving these aims. This aggressive political course is shaking the foundations of peace.

The already enormous arsenals of nuclear weapons which the NATO bloc possesses in Europe are no longer enough for Washington politicians. They have decided to increase them.

The danger of war has increased substantially as a result of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe. These actions destroyed the Geneva talks aimed at limiting and substantially reducing nuclear arms.

Not only the United States but also its NATO allies, which, counter to the will of their own peoples, have opened the way into Europe for the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles, bear a grave responsibility for this turn of events and for their consequences.

The deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe is an action hostile to the cause of peace.

The situation obliges us in conjuction with our Warsaw Pact allies to be concerned to maintain defense capability at the proper level. The Soviet Union does not need military superiority. We do not seek it. But we will now allow the military equilibrium which has been achieved to be disrupted. Our country and its leadership have frequently stated this.

In doing this we are fulfilling Soviet people's chief instruction -- to ensure peace. That has been and remains the general course of our policy.

For some time now allegations have been circulating to the effect that nothing special is happening in the international situation, that the world has become more secure with the U.S. missiles in Europe. The aim of this deliberate distortion of reality is obvious -- to lull the vigilance of the European and world public.

All the indications are that not the least role here is played by considerations dictated by the election campaign in the United States. The candidate from the Republican Party now in power would very much like to look respectable in the eyes of public opinion. Otherwise, who knows, the electorate may vote for the other party's candidate.

The anxiety of millions of people and the antiwar demonstrations in many countries -- that is an indicator of their attitude toward the NATO leaders' militarist course. Even those who only recently were inclined to repeat after Washington that the deployment of the U.S. missiles would lead to the consolidation of the NATO countries' security cannot now fail to take this into account.

The Soviet Union favors reaching accords on limiting and reducing armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security. Neither side must by its policy or its actions disrupt the prevailing equilibrium in the nuclear arms sphere. We are prepared on this basis, we repeat -- on this basis -- to resolve the problem of nuclear arms in Europe too.

The Soviet Union's proposals for reducing the nuclear missile confrontation in Europe are well known and they retain all their force. One thing is needed -- the United States and NATO must display the readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the deployment of the U.S. missiles.

The USSR's line toward halting the race in nuclear and other arms and toward reducing them remains unchanged. However, to make headway along this path it is important that the West have the same desire. So far we cannot see it.

As they have done so far, the Soviet Union and its leadership are not slackening and will not slacken their efforts aimed at averting the threat of war from mankind and normalizing the international situation. This is the main task now facing mankind. Not a single country must remain aloof from the struggle to resolve it.

Is it possible to achieve a favorable turnabout in international relations? Our reply in unambiguous: Yes, it is.

There are no people on earth who want war. The peoples want peace and they want the confidence that a catastrophe will never erupt.

It is appropriate to recall that the overwhelming majority of states approved in the United Nations the declaration on denouncing nuclear war and the resolutions on freezing nuclear arms and preventing an arms race in space drafted on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

That is a good reply to the question of which policy accords with the interests of the countries and peoples and which policy is alien and hostile to them.

The countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America are displaying mounting vigor in defending peace. We respect the policy of countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement -- an influential antiwar, anti-imperialist force of the present day.

The Soviet Union is open to peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation with the states of all continents. As before, today our country advocates the peaceful solution of vexed problems through serious, equal talks.

Even under complicated conditions, states with different social systems have opportunities to achieve mutually acceptable accords. That is how we assess the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and that is how we view the prospect of the work of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures.

The very convening of the conference indicates that the ideas of detente are alive in Europe and that the pulse of detente is making itself felt and is being heeded.

Together with its allies, the USSR came out in Stockholm with major initiatives aimed at creating an atmosphere of trust, which has been gravely undermined by the policy and actions of the U.S. Administration and NATO bloc.

If all nuclear powers were to pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, as the Soviet Union has done, that would mean a de facto ban on the use of nuclear weapons. That would be an effective confidence-building measure in the present situation. The whole world would heave a sigh of relief and confidence in the future.

The socialist countries' joint proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states is becoming increasingly topical. A pledge to use no weapons -- nuclear or conventional -- would that not help to dispel mutual fears and distrust?

These initiatives open up a broad path for improving the entire international situation. The proposals of the Soviet Union and its allies encroach on no one. They are equally advantageous to all. We expect the Western countries to respond to them and to work with us for the benefit of peace.

We proceed from the premise that real opportunities exist for a serious discussion of problems whose solution would normalize the world situation, correct the dangerous imbalance in world affairs, and return them to the channel of normal development.

The Soviet Union has also put forward other initiatives of fundamental importance on key avenues of international politics.

The USSR suggests taking a simple and at the same time effective step with a view to reducing the danger of war -- namely, freezing nuclear arms. Freezing is a good word, a meaningful word. For a start, the Soviet Union and the United States could do it. Why is Washington reluctant to set about this? After all, figuratively speaking, nuclear arsenals are a knife at our throats, and no one disputes that.

We have made specific proposals about how to avert the threat of the use of force from space and in space. And, in view of Washington's policy, this danger is stealing up on mankind. We again urge the United States to begin talks on this subject immediately. Unless this is done a qualitatively new threat whose dimension and consequences are hard to predict will loom over mankind.

The socialist countries have put forward the proposal to free Europe of chemical weapons. I should like to hope that this very important matter will also not remain at a standstill.

A detailed draft agreement proposed by the Warsaw Pact states is on the table of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. So far there has been no reply to it. The immediate future will show whether the Western countries intend to engage in earnest in elaborating accords on a mutually acceptable basis. So far there is merely obstruction from the Western countries at the Vienna forum. Washington has become expert in pursuing a line of obstruction, there's no denying that.

We are not relaxing our attention toward the situation in the Near East, where the hotbed of tension is not dying down, rather the reverse. Who is to blame for the fact that blood is being shed in Lebanon and that the danger of the conflict spreading is a constant threat? The responsibility for this lies with those countries which have encouraged and are continuing to patronize aggression against Arab peoples and which have themselves embarked on the path of aggression.

The artillery shellings of the Lebanese capital with the heavy guns of an American military squadron have aroused anger throughout the world. With contempt for the aggressors in their eyes the Lebanese bury hundreds of people almost every day, including children, women, and old people -- the victims of these shellings.

The United States has led the cause of a settlement in that region into an impasse. No objective observer will believe that it is possible to smash a way out of the impasse with the shipboard artillery of American battleships or with military interference by the Marines.

The Soviet Union proposes the path of a political settlement in the Near East -- a path taking fair account of the interests of all sides.

To this end we submitted a proposal to convene a special international conference. This proposal still stands.

The interests of peace, the interests of the countries and peoples of the Near East demand that this path be embarked upon. The Soviet Union is ready for active cooperation for the purposes of a lasting and just Near East settlement.

In short, there is no need to convince us of the usefulness and expediency of talks. The Soviet Union believed and believes now that the holding of talks is a necessary and essential matter, whether it is the Near East, southern Africa, or the Caribbean region, or the question of nuclear arms and the need to reduce them.

But there are talks and talks. Arguments about holding talks from a position of strength, that is, dictating one's terms to others, pervert the very concept of them. They are a mockery of them.

Talks are an honest exchange of opinions between partners with a view to reaching by political means mutually acceptable accords in keeping with the cause of peace.

Experience of such management of international affairs has been accumulated. Despite differences in social systems and ideologies and despite all the divergencies in foreign policy orientation, the Soviet Union is developing multifaceted relations with many countries, including in the trade and economic sphere.

The significance of contacts -- not imbued with the spirit of militarism and pressure but equitable and aimed at strengthening security -- is increasing under present conditions.

It is not our choice that the state of Soviet-American relations is characterized by tension. None other than the present American Administration has worsened and exacerbated them by its actions.

This administration has done considerable work to upset and, what is more, destroy what its predecessors did. It has worked, if I can put it this way, with a big stick, striking out now at one and now at another agreement. In fact, little remains of what was done earlier by both sides -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- in their common interests.

If prizes were given for this destructive work, for undermining agreements aimed at strengthening the cause of peace, then of course the present Washington administration could with reason claim the prize.

Of course, it is easier to destroy and easier to overturn agreements which were achieved by others. No special effort is required for this. All that is needed is a sizable dose of recklessness and irresponsibility.

In Washington today it is possible to hear even at an official level, statements in favor of improving relations between the USSR and the United States. But it is hard to trust these statements. The U.S. Administration has repeatedly demonstrated how cheaply it values statements of this sort.

Of course, I would like to hope that the recent statements will not be empty talk and that they are not a sop to the election situation. Of course, we will judge whether the United States has serious intentions by its practical actions. We have repeatedly stated this previously. K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said so in his speech at the last Central Committee plenum.

The history of Soviet-American relations convincingly shows that when our states -- the USSR and the United States -- have followed the course of mutual understanding and cooperation, not only have their peoples benefited but peace as a whole has become stronger.

If the U.S. Administration is ready to take a more realistic stand in international affairs and in questions of relations with the Soviet Union, it must abandon concepts which base relations between states on the difference in social systems, the difference in ideologies.

Above all, the concept of a "crusade" against socialism, which is still current in Washington, must be abandoned. The authors of this dashing but crude concept have already managed to greatly amuse people with it. Interstate relations must be based not on differences or similarities of ideologies and social systems but on the states' common interests, which consist in resolving all disputes and disagreements only by peaceful means.

Peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems -- this is the basis on which relations must be built also between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet Union invariably advocates even, normal relations with the United States. They must be based on observance of the principles of equality and identical security, mutual regard for legitimate interests, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

A display of readiness by the American side to adhere to these principles would make it possibile to embark on straightening out relations between the two countries.

The field in which it is possible to work to strengthen peace is wide -- you could say immense. Our country will cooperate in full measure with all states which are prepared in practice to help reduce international tension and to create an atmosphere of trust in the world.

K.U. Chernenko's meetings and talks with statesmen of foreign countries after the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum were imbued with this principled approach.

For the Soviet leadership there is no question about what line to follow in international affairs. "The Leninist policy of peace, whose chief features at the modern historical stage are defined by the decisions of the last CPSU congresses," K.U. Chernenko emphazied at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, "accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and, in essence, of the world's other peoples. And we resolutely declare: We will not deviate from this policy by a single step."

The effectiveness of the USSR's foreign policy is reinforced by the Soviet people's selfless labor -- by every percentage point increase in labor productivity, by the improved quality of what we produce, by the bold creative quest of engineers, designers, and scientists, by everyone's conscious contribution to the building of communism.

Comrades!

Soviet people are approaching the USSR Supreme elections closely rallied around the Communist Party and its Central Committee.

All the Soviet people's successes are inseparably linked with the activity of the Communist Party, which is confidently leading our country along Lenin's road.

The party has no interests other than those of the people. Concern for the Soviet people's good and for our state's prosperity has always been, is, and will be the meaning of its activity.

Our country's working people see the Communist Party as their tested leader and are fully resolved to struggle to implement its domestic and foreign policy.

In conclusion allow me once again to thank you for the high honor of being our candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and to wish you, the participants in this meeting, all the working people of Minsk-Moskovskiy Electoral Okrug, and all the republic's working people happiness, prosperity, and new successes in labor for the good of our motherland.

(Comrade A.A. Gromyko's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause).

The meeting ended with a grand concert by masters of the arts.

USTINOV ADDRESSES KUNTSEVSKIY ELECTORATE

PM071134 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Reliable Defense for Peaceful Labor Voters' Meeting With D.F. Ustinov"]

[Excerpts] A meeting between the voters of Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug and the candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union for this okrug, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, was held yesterday at the "Minsk" movie theater.

In the election meeting presidium were V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, representatives of the party and public organizations of the rayon and city, and renowned production workers.

The meeting was opened by I.M. Golovkov, first secretary of Kuntsevskiy Raykom.

With great enthusiasm those assembled elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

D.F. Ustinov, who was warmly welcomed by those assembled, delivered a speech at the meeting.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov's speech at the Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug Voters' Meeting

Dear Comrades!

Just a few days separate us from a very important sociopolitical event in our country's life -- the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

The Soviet people are approaching them more closely rallied than ever around the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and the Central Committee Politburo. They again demonstrated their ardent support for the party's policy and their firm determination to follow their chosen path of communist creation and peace in the days of profound grief in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, that outstanding figure of our party and the Soviet state and tireless fighter for the cause of peace and communism.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov headed our party's Central Committee and led the Soviet state for only a short time. But even in this time the party and the Soviet people achieved a confident advance for the country on all salients of economic and social progress. Our motherland's defense capability rose still higher.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov waged most passionately a resolute struggle to divert the threat of nuclear catastrophe from mankind, to prevent the danger of the outbreak of war, and to strengthen peace on earth. That is how he will remain forever in the people's memory.

The 13 February extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum unanimously elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This decision has met with the unanimous approval of all Soviet people.

Konstantin Ustinovich is well known as an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement, and as a loyal comrade in arms of leaders of the Lenin type such as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. In all posts entrusted to him by the party he has shown himself to be a talented leader, skilled organizer of the masses, and staunch continuer of Lenin's great cause, the cause of communism. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko makes a great contribution to the elaboration of questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and the shaping and implementation of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy course of the party and the Soviet state. We military men know well how much he does for the consolidation of the country's defense capability, the enhancement of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness, and the military cadres' ideological and political education.

The Communists and all Soviet people sincerely wish Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko great successes in his responsible activity in the high post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Knowing of my meeting today with the voters of Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug, Konstantin Ustinovich asked me to convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes for successes in your work. It is with great pleasure that I fulfill his instruction.

Comrades!

A meeting with voters always generates a feeling of heightened responsibility. I too am experiencing this feeling today on meeting with you, the working people of Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug, who have again nominated me as candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Allow me to express to you and all voters of the okrug profound thanks and gratitude for the high honor bestowed on me.

I attribute your trust entirely to our dear Communist Party, which raised and educated me, and to its Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo.

Allow me to assure you, dear comrades, that I will give all my efforts, knowledge, and experience to justify this high trust of yours.

I want sincerely to thank my agent, Comrade Liliya Fedorovna Nikolayeva, and the comrades who have spoken here for the kind words said about me.

It is already customary for us Soviet people to link all that is best which we achieve in life and labor with the Communist Party and its leadership and guidance. Unswervingly loyal to Lenin's banner and the cause of Great October, the party does everything for man's welfare, for social progress and peace on earth.

The Soviet people wholly support the party's domestic and foreign policy: They trust the party and consider its work to be their own vital concern!

The unity of party and people is the source of our strength and invincibility and the guarantee of successful advance along the path of communist creation!

The present election campaign has also been graphic new evidence of the great union of party and people and of the monolithic nature of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people, as unfading triumph of socialist democracy.

During the campaign the broadest people's masses have been discussing thoroughly what has been done and what still has to be done, and how the voters' mandates have been fulfilled, and they are voicing their new final wishes to their chosen representatives. They are carrying out an exacting survey of the activity of the soviets, state organs, enterprises, institutions and organizations. That is socialist democracy in action, whose meaning is the specific participation of one and all in the discussion and solution of great and small matters, in the management of production, society and the state!

It has been 5 years since the previous elections to the supreme organ of state power. These years have been marked by great achievements by the Communist Party and the Soviet people. A new and important step forward has been taken in the creation of the material and technical base of communism and in the growth of the country's economic and defense might. The sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society has strengthened, and science, culture, and art have been further developed.

Over these years the country's national income has risen, and fixed production capital has increased. Over 1,000 major new industrial enterprises have been commissioned. The natural resources of Siberia and the Far East are being successfully developed. The construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad -- a new and very important transportation artery for the country -- is close to completion. The world-famous Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, 4,500 km long has been commissioned ahead of schedule. You know how the U.S. Administration has used various discriminatory measures in an attempt to thwart its construction, but all its attempts proved futile. Historical experience in the establishment and development of the great land of the soviets attests that everything projected by the party is being unfailingly implemented by the Soviet people's heroic labor!

The country's agriculture is also gathering strength. Its technical provision has improved. The economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has strengthened. The average annual volume of agricultural output has increased in comparison with the previous 5-year period.

The economic achievements have been an important factor in enhancing the Soviet people's prosperity. The population's real incomes have increased, and the average monthly wages of workers and employees and the payment of kolkhoz members has risen, the social consumption funds have increased.

Our country's workers have begun to work better, more productively, and more efficiently.

The working people of our capital are marching in the vanguard of the struggle for the successful solution of social and economic tasks. Since the time of the great initiative -- the first communist subbotnik, whose 65th anniversary falls this year and in which Vladimir Ilich Lenin saw the roots of the new, communist attitude toward labor -- Muscovites have displayed a high degree of creativity and initiative and have made and implemented successfully valuable patriotic undertakings.

The annual award of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, ACCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner to Moscow on the basis of the results of the all-union socialist competition is evidence of that. The capital of our motherland has again been presented with this high award for the successful fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges in 1983.

Allow me to congratulate you and all working people of Moscow City on your new labor victory!

Your labor, the labor of the Kuntsevskiy Rayon workers, has been invested in the capital's winning of the high award.

The rayon's enterprises fulfilled ahead of schedule the plan for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. Labor productivity grew at preferential rates, and the volume of industrial production increased.

Housing construction in the rayon is extensive. In the 5 years since the previous USSR Supreme Soviet elections new apartment blocks with a total area of 417,000 square meters have been erected. This has enabled another 20,000 Muscovites to move into new accommodation in modern well-appointed apartments.

The constructions of public education, health, trade, public catering, and municipal and consumer services establishments has been carried out rapidly. Two general education schools, a children's music school, and four kindergartens have been commissioned. Over 20 stores, canteens, and cafes have been built since the start of the 5-year plan.

On the eve of the 66th anniversary of Great October a bridge over the Moscow River was commissioned, Europe's largest vehicle service station [avtotekhtsentr] was opened, and a modern spinning block [krutilnyykorpus] with highly productive equipment was commissioned at the "Oktyabr" Association. The splendid All-Union Cardiological Center, constructed with funds earned by the working people at communist subbotniks, has started operating in the rayon.

The construction of a movie and concert hall and a large overpass across the Moscow Railway's railroads is actively under way in Kuntsevo. The first section of a housing complex in Krylatskoye is being prepared for commissioning. Last year I had occasion to visit that construction project. It is being carried out to a high industrial construction standard, using the most sophisticated construction technology. Its main feature is that the new occupants will not only receive new "turnkey" comfortable apartments but, at the same time, all the necessary operating cultural and consumer service establishments.

On the instructions of the electorate the Rabochiy settlement is being modernized, the appearance of the streets, apartment block areas, and squares is being improved, and the operation of transportation and trade and consumer service institutions is being boosted.

And that is only part of the large amount of work which will transform Kuntsevo. Your rayon, like our entire capital, is becoming increasingly beautiful, better provided for, and comfortable for life and work with every passing year.

Reinforcing the successes achieved, ensuring the economy's dynamic development and the further growth of Soviet people's well-being, an increasing the motherland's economic and defense might still further -- these are the main tasks set by the party for 1984.

These tasks stem from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums. They have been confirmed and developed and substantiated still more profoundly in the speeches of Comrades K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee's February (1984) extraordinary Plenum.

Soviet people and our foreign friends welcomed the plenum decisions as evidence of continuity in the policy of Lenin's party, as the desire to proceed without a break along the chosen path of communist creation and peace.

The party warns us that the positive trends which have emerged should not generate self-satisfaction and complacency. The most important thing now is not to lose the achieved rate of work or the overall positive workmanlike mood but to develop the positive processes more actively and render them stable.

The party has defined the main elements on the basis of which it is possible swiftly to promote the national economy's intensification. It has appealed to the Soviet people to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets -- but to use here all opportunities for overfulfilling them as well. This appeal has met with a fervent response from our country's working people. They have adopted pledges to achieve an above-plan increase of 1 percent in labor productivity and to reduce the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent. Socialist competition to achieve these indicators has now encompassed thousands and thousands of labor collectives and millions of workers, kolkhoz members, and employees.

It was with great satisfaction that Soviet people welcomed the proposal by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the CPSU Central Committee's February (1984) extraordinary Plenum that all funds and resources obtained by these means should be channeled into improving the working people's and living conditions and into medical services and housing construction.

As your deputy, I am pleased to note that the Kuntsevskiy Rayon working people are, together with all Muscovites, taking an active part in this great nationwide movement.

Leading production workers and innovators were the first to join it. They include Hero of Socialist Labor Grigoriy Timofeyevich Sapozhenkov, a boring lathe operator at the Moscow radio engineering plant; Lidiya Mikhaylovna Burlakova, galvanizer team leader at the Moscow radio engineering plant and RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy; Vasiliy Fedorovich Romashkin, electric welder team leader at the "Elektroschchit" Plant and Moscow City Soviet deputy; Lev Nikolayevich Okhorzin, leader of a comprehensive builders' team at the No 246 Construction Administration, Valentina Mikhaylovna Gridneva, weaver at the "Oktyabr" Association, and many others.

I wish that all leading workers and innovators may continue to bear their lofty title with honor and to achieve new successes in work!

It is very important that the ranks of leading workers should constantly be swelled, that the broad working masses should attain their level. Only with the most active participation of every worker in the overall work can the imposing tasks facing us be successfully resolved.

A committed, constructive attitude toward the job in hand should be inherent in every worker, whatever sector he works in. The desire to work better today than yesterday and better tomorrow than today, and all-around concern for the people's good and the interests of the state and the labor collective -- that is the main foundation of the socialist way of life.

"The question is," V.I. Lenin would stress, "that the conscientious worker should not only feel that he is the master of his plant but also that he is the country's representative; that he should feel the responsibility."

Our worker, the worker of the socialist society, our Soviet man should be like that, and only like that!

However, not everything is well everywhere in our country, and there are many shortcomings and unresolved problems.

The party, with its inherent principledness, focuses Soviet people's attention on the most acute "bottlenecks." It speaks loudly of the need to resolutely put an end to existing instances of inactivity and losses of work time, to uneven working, to violations of labor and technological discipline, and to the poor-quality fulfillment of plans.

It is no secret that some enterprises fulfill the plans at the price of great expenditure and outlays. There are also many enterprises which frequently fail to cope with plan targets and seek to amend them -- by reducing them, of course.

There are such enterprises in your rayon too. For instance, the directive targets of the past 3 years of the 5-year plan have not been met by the "Oktyabr" and "Zarnitsa" Associations, the No 9 Ferroconcrete Articles Combine, or the Moscow experimental factory. This state of affairs was seriously criticized at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) PLenum.

The plenum paid great attention to the improvement of the quality of the output produced. Here it was emphasized that we have every opportunity for producing output matching the best world standards, in the necessary quantity and range. We only have to set about it vigorously, wholeheartedly, with our entire creative effort. The attention of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, the activity of the soviets and deputy groups, and the work of the labor collectives must be concentrated on this.

The thifty, utterly rational use of our resources and potential, the improvement of organization, and the enhancement of responsibility and discipline must become the norm of activity and a vital requirement for all labor collectives.

In resolving present-day tasks Soviet people are creating the prerequisites for scaling far greater heights in the future. I am talking of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The CPSU Central Committee February (1984) extraordinary Plenum noted that the forthcoming 5-year period must be the start of profound qualitative changes in production, the 5-year period of a decisive breakthrough in the intensification of all sectors of the national economy.

In the very near future it will be necessary to ensure the even closer linkage of the economic, social, and spiritual development of all Soviet society. That is an imposing task. And in order to approach its solution fully armed, solid groundwork is needed right now. It is this groundwork which will be the foundation for the further growth of our country's economic and defense might and the improvement of Soviet people's well-being.

Where and how can this groundwork be created? -- Above all by the resolute introduction of scientfic and technical achievements into all spheres of production. The development and widespread application of flexible, progressive technology, the automation and mechanization of production processes, the raising of the equipment shift coefficient, and the reduction of the proportion of manual labor -- those are the most important ways of creating a long-term, highly efficient production facility.

It is gratifying that your rayon has already done a considerable amount of work on retooling and modernizing a number of enterprises. These include above all the "Electroschchit," radio engineering, and other plants. A number of plants are automating individual production sectors, introducing new, highly productive equipment, and installing industrial robots and manipulators. The labor collectives of the Kuntsevskiy platinum wire plant named for the Communist Youth International, the Nogin Artificial Leather Association, and the No 5 Woodworking Combine have come out with an exceptionally useful initiative -- transferring their basic equipment to two-shift working.

These are good initiatives and they must be continued and supported by every means.

We seek to ensure that science and technology and advanced manufacturing methods become a really genuine productive force, for without them progress is inconceivable and impossible.

At the same time, as the party requires, it is essential to pay serious attention to improving the entire economic machinery and the leadership of the economy.

Everyone connected in one way or another with production is well aware how much its rhythm depends on skillfully organized specialization and production sharing, on the prompt reciprocal delivery of raw and semifinished materials and subassemblies. It is important to structure this system so that it works uninterruptedly.

We can and must resolve this task by completing the current 5-year plan and preparing for the next one!

In the USSR economy's forward development we see a guarantee of the successful improvement of the people's well-being. At the same time it is a decisive factor in strengthening socialism's positions and our country's prestige in the international arena and in consolidating peace on earth.

Comrades!

The Soviet people and all peace-loving forces of the planet are deeply concerned over the complication of the world situation.

The cause of this is the aggressive, imperialist policy of the United States. The United States is unleashing armed conflicts in different parts of the planet. Imperialism is striving to liquidate the national liberation and democratic movements and is interferring openly in the internal affairs of sovereign states by using armed force, provocations, terror, and subversion.

The United States has launched an unprecedented arms race, and is spending fabulous amounts of money on it. For example, military appropriations for the Defense Department alone in fiscal 1985 are projected to total $313 billion. This is 2-2.5 times more than U.S. military expenditure 3-4 years ago.

These hundreds of billions of dollars will be thrown primarily into further building up strategic offensive forces, creating first-strike nuclear weapons, stockpiling chemical weapons, developing space-based attack complexes, and further developing conventional arms.

The deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles Pershing II and cruise missiles in West European countries creates particular alarm among the world public. These actions by U.S. and NATO leaders have posed an additional threat to the security of the USSR and its allies and have made it impossible to continue the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

The Washington administration is trying to claim that security in Europe has supposedly become stronger as a result of the deployment of these missles. This is a blatant lie. The purpose of such claims is to distract the world public's attention from the dangerous consequences of the White House's adventurous course.

Nor do the U.S. Administration's assertions that the new arms are being deployed because the United States lags behind the USSR in that sphere correspond with the real state of affairs. They do not correspond with reality in the slightest. Approximate parity in the military-strategic sphere exists between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries, and the Soviet Union neither has violated it nor intends to violate it. Statements about a supposed U.S.-USSR arms gap are needed on the other side of the ocean in order to justify the arms race and to deceive the peoples concerning the true goals of the war preparations.

Washington's claims about a readiness for talks under conditions of the continuing deployment of the missiles are also a deception of the peoples. There is nothing specific behind these words. Practical steps by the U.S. side are needed before talks can start. It is necessary to return to the previously agreed position in Soviet-American relations: strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security, mutual respect for legitimate interests, and noninterference in states' internal affairs.

The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to preserve and strengthen peace, protect mankind from the threat of nuclear war, and expand and deepen mutually advantageous international cooperation. This has been, is, and will remain the foundation of the foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. We will not deviate by a single step from this Leninist peace policy.

In international affairs the Soviet Union acts together with its reliable allies, the fraternal socialist community countries. Our peace-loving policy enjoys the profound understanding and support of the world's progressive forces.

Everyone knows the large-scale peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union have a view to reducing and, in the final analysis, completely eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The USSR has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and has called on the United States and the other nuclear powers to follow this example. If all nuclear powers were to give such pledges, then the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war would diminish considerably, confidence would be strengthened, and conditions would be created for the radical reduction of nuclear arms right up to their total liquidation. The NATO countries categorically refuse to give such a pledge, and this naturally causes mistrust of their policy on the part of the socialist countries.

Together with the other Warsaw Pact countries we have put forward the proposal that a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations be concluded between the member states of both alliances. Under current conditions this proposal, were it to be implemented, would also lead to a turning point in the work of strengthening confidence, improving security, and developing cooperation. A wide avenue would be opened up for talks and the peaceful solution of disputes. The NATO countries, however, occupy a negative position on this question, too.

There is still no response from the United States to our proposals to freeze nuclear arms, avert an arms race in outer space, completely rid Europe of nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical, and chemical weapons, and other proposals.

All the arguments used by Western figures against the peace initiatives made by the USSR and the other socialist states are unconvincing. Our proposals are just and realistic; they proceed from the interests of peace. Their implementation needs only the desire and the political will on the part of the United States and the other NATO countries.

The Soviet Union -- and this has been repeatedly declared at the highest level -- is prepared to utilized every real opportunity to conduct talks with a view to reaching practical accords on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. But we will not engage in talks for talks' sake. This would mean betraying the hopes of the world public. The USSR is willing to hold talks if the United States and NATO show the readiness to return to the situation which existed before the start of the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. We will judge both the seriousness of the Washington administration's statements and the readiness to hold a dialogue with us not by what it says but by its practical deeds.

The U.S. leader's actions aimed at altering the military balance in their favor forced the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to take retaliatory measures. The aim of these measures is to ensure their own security and to maintain the balance of nuclear forces. The socialist countries' retaliatory measures are, at the same time, also a means to curb the imperial ambitions of U.S. imperialism, which are dangerous for all mankind.

Despite the complexity of the military-political situation, there is no need to dramatize it. The lovers of military adventures are opposed by the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries, and all peace-loving forces of the planet. The Soviet people have strong nerves, too. We will continue our persistent work to reduce tension, contain the arms race, safeguard detente, and ensure its further development.

Concentrating their attention on the two interconnected avenues of communist building and the strengthening of peace, the CPSU and the Soviet state devote unremitting attention to ensuring the security of the motherland. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, we have no need for military superiority. We have no intention of dictating our will to others.

The Soviet Union does not encroach upon the security of a single country, be it in the West or in the East.

But Soviet people are well aware what incalculable calamities an aggressor's action can cause. They have not forgotten the grim years of the Great Patriotic War.

So, our party and the people show tireless concern to strengthen the country's defense capability. They are doing everything to place at the disposal of the Soviet Armed Forces everything necessary for the reliable defense of socialism's gains and of world peace. That is the way it was in the past, that is the way it is now, and that is the way it will continue to be!

Thanks to the creative thought of scientists and designers and to the selfless toil of engineers and workers, our Army and Navy have powerful modern weapons and combat equipment at their disposal.

Reared by the Communist Party and boundlessly devoted to its cause, Soviet soldiers are persistently mastering the weapons entrusted to them, tirelessly increasing their moral-political and physical tempering, and improving the combat readiness of units, ships, and formations.

They share the same thoughts as the Soviet people and enjoy the people's love and concern. The Soviet servicemen are inspired to selfless military labor by the very same ideals of communism and peace loyalty to which has been and remains the unshakable foundation of the all-conquering strength of all generations of builders and defenders of the socialist fatherland. The inexhaustible source of the Army's and Navy's combat might is the wise leadership of the Communist Party, the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society, and the friendship and fraternity of all the peoples of our great multinational country.

Today young people comprise three-fourths of our soldier collectives. Military service tempers the young people's character and cultivates within them the splendid qualities of citizens, builders, and defenders of the communist society.

Our Army and Navy are rightly called a school of courage, industry and high morality. In Army and Navy collectives young men receive lifelong lessons in boldness, discipline, and firm combat friendship. They forge in themselves the lofty qualities of political fighters with an active life stance.

These qualities are inculcated in the soldiers more rapidly the better young people are prepared for Army and Navy service, and the higher and better the quality of the educational and military-patriotic work done with them in the school, in the family, at the enterprise, and in the educational establishment. For when they enter a military unit, young people become full-fledged defenders of the homeland within a short period of time. A great deal is entrusted to them right away -- in his own sector each one bears a most tremendous responsibility for our country's security.

This is why it is important, when training a worthy replenishment for the Army and Navy, to comprehensively reveal the patriotic and international meaning of military labor, to inculcate in the young future soldiers' strength, endurance, and courage, and to cultivate industriousness and conscious discipline. This will enable them to become accustomed to the complex and hard Army life in the shortest possible time.

The young people draw their strength, confidence, and ideological staunchness from the members of Lenin's party, the heroes of labor and war -- the loyal mentors of our young people who inspire them to military and labor exploits.

Responding to the concern of the party and the whole Soviet people, the soldiers of the Armed Forces vigilantly guard our country against any imperialist intrigues both day and night, workdays and holidays, in intense heat and in blizzards. In the complex situation of military training made as close as possible to combat conditions, they act boldly and decisively, in front-line fashion. And when the fatherland demands it, they perform genuine exploits worthy of their fathers and grandfathers!

Soviet servicemen are fulfilling their patriotic and international duty shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of the fraternal socialist countries' armies. Like our entire people, they are preparing to mark the upcoming 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War in a worthy manner with new achievements in martial labor and combat training and service.

As defense minister I can inform you, dear comrades, that the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness is at a high level. And let nobody doubt that the Soviet people's peaceful labor is reliably defended!

Your labor too plays a significant part in strengthening the Soviet state's economic and defense might and the combat capability of the Army and Navy. Allow me to convey to you, on behalf of the Armed Forces, our soldier's gratitude for this!

Dear Comrades!

During these noteworthy days for all of us, the Soviet people are going into the USSR Supreme Soviet elections with a detailed program of economic, social, and cultural building and of consistent struggle for peace. This program is spelled out in the CPSU Central Committee address to voters. This program is aimed at ensuring that the socialist motherland's might is strengthened even further, that Soviet people's lives become better and fuller, and that peace on earth is stronger and more reliable.

Our path is clear and correct. For over 60 years now we have been marching beneath Lenin's banner under the party's wise leadership. It "is leading the Soviet people toward new accomplishment along a scientifically verified course, the Leninist course," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has emphasized. "And we will not deviate from this course."

Socialism -- the most advanced sociopolitical system in history -- has advantages enabling us to resolve the most complex tasks. We believe in the future, since we believe in the Soviet person and his creative abilities and unbending will!

Our new socialist world is boldly facing its communist future. It is a wonderful future. And we will do everything to bring it nearer!

Allow me once again to sincerely and cordially thank the Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug voters for the great honor vested in me by my nomination as candidate deputy for the supreme organ of our state power.

Let me wish you all, dear comrades, good health, personal happiness, and great successes in your labor in behalf of our beloved socialist motherland!

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW CONSTITUENCY

PM071030 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Implementing the Party's Plans. Voters' Meeting With V.V. Grishin"]

[Excerpts] The election campaign in the capital is taking the form of a vivid demonstration of the unbreakable unity between the party and the people and of Muscovites' ardent approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

In response to the CPSU Central Committee resolution in connection with the preparation and conduct of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections and the CPSU Central Committee address to all voters and citizens of the USSR, Moscow's labor collectives are striving to mark the holiday of socialist democracy with selfless creative labor and new accomplishments. The election campaign is demonstrating the increased political and labor activeness of the Soviet people and all Muscovites and their steadfast striving to consolidate the socialist motherland's economic and defense might through their shock labor.

The monolithic unity of the party and the people was vividly manifested yet again during the sad days of mourning when our party and country bade farewell to Yu.V. Andropov, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and loyal Marxist-Leninist.

The will of the Communists and all working people was expressed in the results of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee February Plenum, which voiced the determination to firmly follow the course of the 26th Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

There was universal and ardent approval of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's unanimous election by the plenum to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The majestic achievements of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the confident upsurge of the economy, science, and culture, the growth of Soviet people's prosperity, and the implementation of the Peace Program are a consistent embodiment of the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions. A worthy contribution to the development of the country's economy, science, and culture is being made by Moscow's Communists and working people and by all the capital's rayons, including Perovskiy Rayon, which has been awarded a Red Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU for its high indicators in the 1983 republican socialist competition.

A meeting of the voters of the capital's Perovskiy Electoral Okrug with Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom and the okrug's candidate deputy for the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, was held at the floodlight plant's Palace of Culture yesterday.

The meeting was opened by B.V. Selivanov, first secretary of the Perovskiy Raykom.

The participants in the meeting elected with great enthusiasm an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Warmly greeted by those assembled, V.V. Grishin delivered a speech.

Speech by Comrade V.V Grishin

Dear comrades!

First of all, allow me to express heartfelt thanks to the collectives of workers, engineering and technical personnel, and employees of the floodlight plant, the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya Locomotive Depot, and the "Kompressor" Plant and to all the voters of Perovskiy Electoral Okrug for again nominating me as their candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, I fully attribute the trust shown in me to our glorious Communist Party, which is confidently leading the Soviet people along the correct Leninist path, the path of the Great October.

I sincerely thank Comrades Aleksey Vasilyevich Bryksin, Yuriy Nikolayevich Arkhangelskiy, Boris Viktorovich Selivanov, Vasiliy Semenovich Smelkov, and Svetlana Vladimirovna Smirnova, who have spoken here, for their warm words about me and high assessment of my work.

I want to assure you that I will continue to devote all my strength to the great cause of the Communist Party and the cause of the struggle for our great motherland's further flourishing and for new successes in communist building.

The forthcoming USSR Supreme Soviet elections are an event of great political significance. The preparation for them is proceeding under the sign of the further development of socialist people's power, the strengthening of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people, even broader involvement of citizens in managing the affairs of the state and society, and the close rallying of the working people round the party and its Central Committee.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution, the preparations for the elections are proceeding in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. They are serving the solution of the tasks in economic and social development set by the party, the enhancement of the role and prestige of the soviets of people's deputies and of labor collectives, the improvement of the work of state and economic organs, the strengthening of discipline and order, and the boosting of working people's initiative. The election meetings are discussing the most important questions of our life and the fulfillment of voters' mandates, bringing to light the difficulties and shortcomings, and defining ways to eliminate them.

The CPSU Central Committee election address to all voters and citizens of our country reveals in depth the political platform on which the party approaches the elections and comprehensively shows the successes that have been achieved, the urgent problems, and the prospects for Soviet society's further development.

It is 5 years since the previous USSR Supreme Soviet elections. This period has been marked by outstanding events in the country's life such as the 26th CPSU Congress, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, and the 80th anniversary of the second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress which convincingly demonstrated the outstanding achievements of our party and country and the triumph of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Under the Communist Party's leadership and on the basis of their selfless, creative labor, the Soviet people have in the past few years achieved great successes in resolving the tasks set by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. Our state's economic might has increased still more. A great social program has been fulfilled. Soviet people have started living a better, materially more affluent, and spiritually richer life. The Soviet Union's defense capability is being maintained at a high level. The CPSU is successfully implementing the Leninist foreign policy of peace and the peoples' security.

The CPSU's political course elaborated by the 25th and 26th party congresses fund continuity and further development in the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenum decisions.

The party is consistently pursuing a line of the systematic and all-around improvement of developed socialism, of the further development of production forces, production relations, and all spheres of public life, of the fuller utilization of everything at our disposal, and of increasing the organization, businesslike efficiency, discipline, and responsibility of cadres.

This party line is linked with the name of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and his tireless activity in the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Yu.V. Andropov's untimely death is a severe loss for the Soviet people and our party. An outstanding figure of the Leninist party and the Soviet state, ardent patriot, Leninist, and indefatigable fighter for peace and communism has departed this life.

The extraordinary 13 February CPSU Central Committee Plenum honored Yu.V. Andropov's memory and noted his great services to our party and country.

The plenum unanimously and in an atmosphere of complete accord and cohesion elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, loyal son of our people, outstanding figure of the Leninist party and the Soviet state, stunch Marxist-Leninist, talented organizer of the masses, and unshakable fighter for the implementation of the CPSU's policy, to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum and his address at the funeral meeting in Red Square Comrade K.U. Chernenko vividly and convincingly showed the great successes achieved in our society's socioeconomic development and set forth the party's detailed program of practical action to fulfill the decisions of the 26th Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

By electing Comrade K.U. Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and confirming the continuity of the political course of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee plenum demonstrated the party's loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and its determination to continue pursuing a Leninist domestic and foreign policy.

The capital's working people, like all Soviet people, have greeted with profound satisfaction the results of the Central Committee extraordinary plenum and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's unanimous election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and perceived as their own vital concern the program which he set forth for the country's further socioeconomic development and the struggle for peace and the peoples' security.

Now it is the duty of party organizations and all working people to ensure the successful fulfillment of the tasks advanced by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, consolidate the Soviet people's cohesion round the party and its Central Committee, and ensure the successful fulfillment of the plans for the Soviet society's economic and social development.

Comrades!

In the period between elections our party and the Soviet people have achieved great successes in the country's economic and social development. National income has increased 18.6 percent, the volume of industrial output has increased 18 percent, and fixed production capital has increased 39 percent. More than 1,000 new industrial enterprises have been commissioned. The production forces of Siberia and the Far East are developing successfully. The Energy Program is being consistently implemented.

The party shows constant concern for the further development of agriculture. The Food Program is being successfully implemented.

Large funds and materials resources are channeled into its implementation. Work on boosting agriculture in the RSFSR's Nonchernozem Zone is continuing. The Economy of kolkhozes and sovhozes is being consolidated, and housing, cultural, and consumer service conditions for rural working people are improving. All this helps increase the production of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, and other agricultural products. The state purchases of milk, meat, and eggs have increased. The party is devoting much attention to developing the agro-industrial complex and is taking steps to satisfy most fully the population's demand for high-quality food products.

The task of enhancing the people's well-being set by the CPSU congresses is being successfully resolved. Over the past 5 years real per capita payments and benefits from social consumption funds have risen from R404 to R495. The minimum pensions for old age, invalidity, and loss of breadwinner have risen, and family assistance has increased. The supply of industrial goods to the population is improving. Numerous housing facilities, schools and preschool institutions, hospitals, and other cultural and consumer service projects are being commissioned.

Science, education, and culture have enjoyed further development during the years since the last elections. The transition to universal secondary education has been completed. The reform of general educational and vocational schools, whose draft is now being discussed nationwide, will help to improve the quality of the studies and education of the rising generation. The work of higher schools is being raised to a higher level. The Soviet Union occupies leading positions in the world in many branches of knowledge.

The role of social sciences, literature, and the arts has increased in the solution of economic, sociopolitical, and ideological-educational tasks. New and important works are being created which truthfully reflect the reality of life and assert the lofty communist ideals.

Ideological, mass political work, which helps to mold the new man, the main yardstick of whose dignity is labor, is being improved. The party is doing everything to ensure that conscious, conscientious, and enterprising labor is creative and fruitful.

The inviolable alliance of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia is strengthening, with the leading role of the working class being preserved and intensified. The process of rapprochement among classes and social groups and of the development of the classless structure of society is taking place. Socialist democracy is developing. The friendship between the USSR's peoples is strengthening even further.

As you can see, comrades, much has been done. But, while paying tribute to the successes, the party teaches us also to see unresolved problems, to approach our work in an exacting and self-critical Leninist manner, and to seek ways and methods to further improve it. The CPSU Central Committee address notes that in many sectors of the national economy there are still bottlenecks and shortcomings and much work has to be done to eliminate them. It is necessary to significantly enhance production efficiency and accelerate the national economy's transfer to the path of intensive development.

In organizing the struggle for a new upsurge of the national economy, the CPSU Central Committee constantly keeps key questions in its field of vision and creatively develops and concretizes the economic policy elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions are of fundamental significance in this respect.

The Central Committee and the Soviet Government are now working to implement these decisions and to raise our entire management system to a new level in keeping with the country's increased potential and requirements.

The party is mobilizing the working people to cardinally improve labor productivity, reduce the prime costs of output, raise the shift coefficient of equipment and stepping up the policy of thrift in all national economic links. The task that has been set is to achieve labor productivity growth of 1 percent and a reduction in output prime cost of 0.5 percent in excess of the plan and to regard this as an additional party target for the plan.

For this purpose each labor collective is called upon to implement specific measures aimed at reducing labor expenditure and the consumption of raw and other materials and of fuel and energy resources. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of socialist competition, orienting it primarily toward the improvement of qualitative indicators and the fuller utilization of production, scientific, and technical potential, and to more energetically introduce advanced experience and the team method of labor organization and incentives.

The chief task set by the party now is to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the current year's national economic plan. Its results essentially will determine the results which our country brings to the concluding stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the conditions which will be created for the further growth of the country's economic potential, the strengthening of its defense capability, and the enhancement of the Soviet people's material well-being and cultural standards. Now, under the conditions of the sharply exacerbated international situation, the CPSU Central Committee address stresses, the strict fulfillment of state plans is not only an obligation but also the patriotic duty of every Soviet person and each labor collective. For this it is necessary to consolidate and develop the positive results achieved last year, to intensify the work pace and the general mood for practical action, and to impart stability to positive trends.

On the eve of the elections to the supreme organ of state power the party has set the task of ensuring the further improvement of the living standards of each family, the blossoming of the country's spiritual life, and the creation of increasingly favorable conditions for the all-round development of Soviet man. The CPSU will continue to strive to improve the political system of Soviet society, consolidate the state of the whole people and Soviet people's unity and cohesion, and ensure a new upsurge in the economy and culture of our united fatherland, the USSR.

Comrades!

Our party's domestic policy is inseparably lined with its international activity aimed at ensuring peaceful conditions for communist building. We are living under conditions of a complex international situation. The events of recent years attest that imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in the first place, has adopted a policy of deliberately exacerbating tension, undermining normal relations among states, and intensifying the arms race. The aggressiveness of its policy has increased sharply.

The direct goal here is to attain military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries, force them to make political concessions, and then secure total world domination. For the sake of this the United States has begun a new round of the arms race, undertaken an unprecedentedly large buildup of its nuclear potential, and is unleashing military conflicts in various parts of the globe.

Tiny Grenada has been trampled. Shells from U.S. battleships are crashing down on Lebanese soil.

Death and destruction are sown by gangs of hired killers in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Threats to the Republic of Cuba are intensifying. The South African racists' aggression against Angola and other African countries is openly supported.

The militarist circles' most dangerous action for the cause of peace is the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries. It is dangerous, above all, because it fuels the situation of tension all over the planet and expresses the desire of those circles to assert diktat and blackmail as the norm of international behavior and bring the world to the brink of nuclear conflict.

The Soviet Union will not allow imperialism to harm the security of our country and of the socialist community states. It has resolutely and clearly warned the U.S. Administration that attempts to disrupt the prevailing military-strategic parity will be followed by an appropriate response. The Soviet Union made a profoundly principled evaluation of the U.S. militarist course and announced countermeasures aimed at preventing the United States and NATO from gaining military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries and at stopping imperialism from pushing mankind into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe.

The states and the peoples have been offered a real opportunity to see for themselves that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, displaying truly Leninist restraint, firmness, and principledness, are consistently implementing a policy of preserving peace and consolidating international security. The CPSU Central Committee address firmly and convincingly says that, despite its complexity, the military-political situation should not be dramatized. We have adequate forces and facilities to safeguard the interests of the USSR and its friends and allies. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government will continue to show tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense capability and for providing the Armed Forces with everything they need to defend the gains of socialism.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are developing and will continue to develop according to their own laws, brought into existence by objective historical processes. Imperialism failed to destroy socialism at the time when the land of the soviets stood alone in the world. That goal is even more unattainable at present.

The present tense situation has developed exclusively through the fault of the U.S. side and the other NATO countries. As far as the USSR is concerned, its approach to the questions of the present international situation is clear. The Soviet Union has been and remains loyal to its principled course of halting the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race, and of diminishing and in the final analysis fully eliminating the threat of nuclear war. It will continue to make all efforts to attain these noble goals.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko said at the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum that "The Soviet Union, as a great socialist power, is fully conscious of its responsibility to the peoples for the preservation and strengthening of peace. We are open to peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation with states from all continents. We advocate the peaceful resolution of all disputed international problems by means of serious, equal, and constructive talks."

Our country counters the intrigues of the enemies of peace and progress with the monolithic unity of the party and the people, with its economic and defense might, and with the Soviet people's conviction of the triumph of Lenin's great cause. Our country's working people are adamantly resolved to deal an appropriate rebuff to the adventurism of the Washington and NATO militarists.

This resolve finds expression in incessant concern to further strengthen the motherland's economic and defense potential and the desire to work efficiently at each work station. Soviet people are conscious that the development of international events demands from them still higher responsibility for the entrusted task, and discipline and organization in labor and in public life. This approach is fully characteristic of the Communists and all working people in our motherland's capital -- Moscow.

Moscow's working people, like the entire Soviet people, wholly and fully approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the party Central Committee election address, which contains a program for the comprehensive development of Soviet society, the further strengthening of our state's economic and defense might, the raising of the people's well-being, and the strengthening of peace.

In the period between USSR Supreme Soviet elections, Moscow's working people, under the leadership of the city party organization, have waged a persistent struggle to implement the CPSU's economic and social palicy and to realize the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of its Central Committee. The plans for Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development are being successfully fulfilled. The plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan period and the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period in the sphere of industry were fulfilled ahead of schedule. The volume of industrial production in the city rose 11.2 percent in 1979-1983.

Dozens of most important industrial production projects have come in to operation. They include new capacities for the production of metal-cutting machine tools, cold-rolled strip, electric power transformers, roller bearings, and medical equipment.

New group "B" industrial enterprises have been comissioned. They include the Zelenograd bread plant, the children's dairy products plant, and other enterprises.

Special attention is being devoted to consumer goods production. During the past period, Moscow's industry has produced tens of billions of rubles of these goods, including R15 billion of cultural, everyday, and household goods. About 4 million square meters of all types of textiles, 4 million television sets, over 2 million radio receivers, and many other items have been produced in the last 5 years.

A large capital construction program has been implemented. In the 5 years, the total amount of cpaital investment channeled into the development of the capital's economy reached R16 billion, with R8.7 billion channeled into the construction, expansion, modernization, and retooling of production projects.

Major new residential districts have been created and many public buildings and apartment blocks with a total area of 19.4 million square meters have been constructed, together with bridges across the Moskva River, breakwaters, and mains service installations. During the same period, 106 general educational schools, children's preschool institutions with 72,000 places, hospitals with 13,000 beds, 67 polyclinics, 6 movies theaters, 540 public catering enterprises, and 470 trade enterprises, including the "Moskovskiy" department store, the country's largest, have been constructed and commissioned. All this has made it possible to significantly improve the Muscovites' working, living, and leisure conditions.

Much work has been done to develop all types of transportation. In the past 5 years, railroad, river, and motor transport have carried 2.8 billion metric tons of national economic freight and 5.6 billion passengers.

The extension of passenger platforms has been completed and 12-car electric trains are operating on the main routes linking Moscow with the suburban zones. The Savelovsko-Smolenskiy railroad line and the 13.9-km first phase of the Serpukhov subway line have been commissioned and many other works have been carried out.

The Muscovites, like all Soviet people, sense the constant concern of the party, its Central Committee, and the Soviet Government for improving the working people's living conditions. The average monthly wage of Moscow's workers and employees has increased 12 percent by comparison with 1978 and has reached R185. Housing conditions have improved for 1.6 million persons. In 1879-1983, the volume of retail trade increased 21 percent to reach R98 billion. Some 385 consumer service enterprises have opened since the start of the current 5-year plan. The material and technical base of public health institutions has been strengthened.

The Muscovites' selfless labor has been highly appreciated by the motherland. Moscow is annually awarded Challenge Red Banners for its successes in the all-union socialist competition. A Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Minister, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee was again awarded to the capital for its 1983 results. Banners have also been awarded to Proletarskiy and Kuybyshevskiy rayons and to 107 of the city's enterprises and organizations. Four of the city's rayons and dozens of enterprises have been awarded Red Banners by the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU. It is gratifying that Moscow's Perovskiy Rayon is among them.

But it would be incorrect to speak only about successes at this meeting. There are grave shortcomings in the city's economy. The main one is the incomplete utilization of the production and scientific-technical potential, the slow rate at which the economy is being switched to the path of intensive development, and the unstable operations of a number of enterprises. Targets for the production of certain very important types of output are not being fulfilled. The quality of individual types of products remains low. Not every thing is being done to save resources. A considerable number of enterprises violate plan discipline and contractual obligations. Not everything is well with capital construction, municipal services, and the work of consumer services and urban passenger transportation.

The paths for the capital's further economic and social development have been defined in the party and government resolutions and the decisions of the 25th Moscow City CPSU organization conference. As before, we must pay constant attention to the basis of our economy -- industry. As early as this year, we must ensure an increase in the pace of industrial production growth, increase the volume of machine building output, considerably expand the production of consumer goods, and improve their quality.

Labor productivity will grow rapidly. In 4 years it will increase 7.2 percent, which complies with the 5-year plan target. The fulfillment of the pledge adopted by the Muscovites -- to increase labor productivity by 1 percent and to reduce the prime cost of output by 0.5 percent over and above the plan -- will make it possible, for instance, to produce additional consumer goods worth R192 million and to construct 34,000 square meters of housing.

It is important to ensure the fullest use of production capacities and an increase in the return on investment. At many Moscow enterprises, economic work is improving and output is growing without an increase in the number of workers. However, at a number of plants and factories, the return on investment is not increasing. Right now in basic industrial production, the machine shift coefficient is 1.4. The city's enterprises have a great deal of uninstalled equipment.

Machine tools and machinery are not used for a considerable part of the time because of shortcomings in organizing production and supplies and slack labor and production discipline.

Muscovites must struggle persistently to make the most effective use of every unit, machine, and machine tool and ensure the further intensification of production processes. For that, it is necessary to reduce the time taken to assimilate new capacities, to raise the shift coefficient, to improve the machine-worker ratio, to introduce multimachine operations and the combination of professions, and to reduce stoppages and losses of worktime. The initiative of leading collectives to ensure the two-shift operation of basic equipment must be supported everywhere.

It is just as important to accelerate the modernization and retooling of enterprises, which will make it possibile to increase output and to release a proportion of manpower from existing enterprises. Much has been done in this direction. In 5 years, over R2 billion in capital investments have been channeled into these purposes. Right now over 7,500 mechanized flow lines and automated lines, 3,160 comprehensive mechanized and automated sectors, shops, and production facilities, and 1,000 robots and manipulators are in operation in the city's industry, and over 10,000 progressive manufacturing processes have been assimilated.

However, the technical modernization of many enterprises is being delayed, particularly in the light, food, and meat and dairy industries.

Obsolete equipment is being replaced only gradually. The capital investments which are earmarked are dissipated among many plants and factories and fail to produce a proper return.

The acceleration of the tempo of modernization and retooling of enterprises is a very important task for party organizations, economic leaders, and labor collectives. It is essential to ensure everywhere the comprehensive implementation of modernization, the widespread introduction of automated equipment and standarized modules, robot technology complexes, and computer hardware and to more actively turn to the creation of flexible automated production facilities. Our plants and factories must be turned into modern, highly mechanized enterprises, and on this basis we must seek to improve the technical standard of production considerably, to replace manual labor with mechanical labor, and to sharply accelerate the growth of labor productivity.

The improvement of the technical standard and quality of output is a topical problem. Right now the proportion of output of the top quality category in the volume of output subject to certification has reached 45 percent as against 28.7 percent in 1978. Some 5,000 articles, or 16 percent more than 5 years ago, are produced with the seal of quality.

The quality of consumer goods needs to be improved considerably. Many articles which are not in demand among the population are still being produced. The reasons for this lie in the poor quality of the materials used, the lack of raw material resources and modern equipment, and the backwardness of technology. Some party organizations and economic leaders are failing to pay due attention to this problem.

The improvement of the technical standard and quality of output is one of our most important tasks. It is closely linked with maintaining Moscow's leading role in the country's economy. We must persistenly seek to create and assimilate new products fully meeting the population's requirements and not inferior in terms of their consumer qualities to the best types of similar output on the world market.

The CPSU Central Committee December Plenum pointed out that to further accelerate sceintific and technical progress it is essential to considerably improve the overall standard and quality of scientific research work and its effectiveness and to make better use of scientific and technical achievements in the national economy. This instruction from our party is of special importance for Moscow. There are over 1,000 scientific institutions in our city and they largely determine the development of Soviet science and technology.

We must ensure that science not only actively develops itself, but also leads production behind it, and that its leading achievements are used more rapidly in practice. The task is to enhance science's role in resolving economic and social problems and to mobilize the scientific collectives to successfully fulfill targeted scientific and technical programs and create fundamentally new machines, mechanisms, computers, robots, flexible manufacturing processes, and materials with preset properties. The scientific achievements which are being introduced are designed to produce a veritable revolution to the national economy.

We are faced with the task of tackling the transportation problem consistently. The Moscow Gorispolkom and transport and other organizations in the city must seek to ensure more rhythmic working by surface passenger transportation and the staggering [rassredotochivaniye] of passenger flow and must develop existing forms of transport and create new ones operating on electricity and gas. It is important to ensure the organization, precision, and harmony of all transport processes in order to raise transport services for the national economy and the population to a new level.

Much has to be done in the capital construction sphere. The task is to continue to improve the organization of construction production, to seek to concentrate efforts and funds on priority projects, to build up the capacities of the construction organizations, to introduce more actively the achievements of scientific and technical progress and leading experience, and to concentrate attention on eliminating the bottlenecks, of which there are still many in construction. In particular, the quality of construction is lagging behind the pace of its development, and comprehensiveness is not observed in performing work. Sometimes the service infrastructure preparation of territories which are being developed is not carried out in good time. A number of standard designs for apartment blocks and public buildings do not meet modern requirements. It is time to overcome these shortcomings and construct more, better, to a higher standard. That is a major issue of not only socioeconomic, but also political importance.

We must also improve the level of development of the municipal economy, improve the utilization of available housing and its repair, take steps to improve water supplies to the city, ensure its steady heating supply, and accelerate the development of sites and highways in accordance with the general plan for Moscow's development.

All problems of developing the capital's economy can and must be successfully resolved on the basis of the improvement of planning and management, the enhancement of organization in work, the consolidation of cadres' discipline and responsibility, and the development of the masses' creative activeness and broad socialist competition.

"The system of economic management and our entire economic mechanism are in need of serious restructuring," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum.

The problems I have mentioned naturally also apply to Perovskiy Rayon. In the past 5 years, positive changes have taken place in the rayon. The material and technical base of industrial, construction, and transportation enterprises and organizations has been considerably strengthened.

The level of the working people's well-being has improved and opportunities have been expanded for people's fuller spiritual and physical development.

The volume of industrial production over these years has increased 18 percent in the rayon. The entire increase in the volume of production was obtained through the growth of labor productivity, which rose 21 percent.

In 1979-1983 apartment blocks with a total area of 250,000 square meters were constructed. Some 17,000 families received new accommodations. Right now, 81.5 percent of the rayon's population lives in individual apartments and 86 percent of the inhabitants have telephones. On voters' instructions, three schools, a kindergarten with a swimming pool, a polyclinic, a general hospital, a maternity home, and many trade, public catering, consumer, and cultural services enterprises have been constructed. A large amount of work has been carried out to provide amenities.

At the same time, there are still difficulties and unresolved questions. The housing problem remains acute, transport services need to be improved, and work in providing amenities and repairing service infrastructure systems, production premises, and apartment blocks must be carried out at a faster pace and be of better quality. The quality level of all kinds of services to the population must be improved and all spheres of the rayon economy must be developed.

The creation of good living conditions for people is an important social task. This will help to increase social labor productivity, to stabilize cadres, and to ensure the more effective communist education of the working people. All factors of the capital's development must actively assist the formation of the Muscovites' lofty moral qualities.

With a view to improving the Muscovites' lives, we have a lot to do to resolve the housing problem and supply the population more fully with industrial goods and foodstuffs and to improve the work of municipal, transportation, communications, trade, public catering, consumer services enterprises and organizations, and health, education, and cultural institutions.

Serious tasks face us in the field of the working people's ideological education. As we advance along the path of developed socialism and as the standard of the people's welfare improves, increasing importance attaches to the task of forming in every Soviet person the qualities essential for building a new society. That is why the party is constantly improving the forms and methods of ideological education, seeking to ensure that they accord with the nature of the socioeconomic and political tasks which are being resolved and with people's increased spiritual needs.

In the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the capital's party organizations are called on to form a high degree of political awareness in Muscovites, to seek to ensure that everyone has a profound understanding of the party's policy, and on this basis to form in working people qualities such as responsibility, aware discipline, intolerance toward shortcomings, organization, initiative, and efficiency. At the same time, it is essential to step up the struggle against bureaucratism, an irresponsible attitude toward matters, slackness, indifference, theft, and deceit. These are very important components of the education system.

Educational work among young people, the rising generation, is of special significance. The essence of this work is to develop in every young person a firm Marxist-Leninist world outlook, profound communist conviction, a sense of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and a communist attitude toward labor and public property.

Educational work should result in the consolidation of the Soviet people's ideological conviction and their ability to resist any forms of bourgeois influence and imperialist propaganda, which is stepping up its attacks on our country. We must constantly improve counterpropaganda work, actively counter hostile propaganda and manifestations of narrowmindedness and bourgeois morality, and explain to working people, especially young people, the real state of affairs in capitalist society, where the ruling class build their prosperity on the merciless exploitation of other peoples and the working people of their own countries, where the material affluence of part of the population is combined with the poverty of millions, unemployment, and the moral degradation of society, with the destruction of man's moral ideals, and the dissemination of a spirit of profiteering, acquisitiveness, venality, and selfishness.

The Soviet way of life, which has shown mankind new horizons and genuine moral values and ideals, is a very great historical gain for our country. Humane in character, collectivist in nature, the Soviet way of life embodies our society's attention toward man and his working and leisure conditions and creates unprecedented preconditions for the formation of a comprehensively developed individual with an integral, scientific world outlook and great faith in the future and in the ideals of communism.

Comrades!

Soviet people's high degree of political activeness and their businesslike mood and labor successes in the period of preparation for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections are a graphic new demonstration of the development of the power of the people in our country. The increased scale of production and the consolidation of socialist democracy and of the social homogeneity of our society help to expand working people's participation in the management of all aspects of social life.

The soviets of people's deputies are a graphic embodiment of the socialist state's democratic nature and are its political basis. Guided by the decisions of the 26th congress, the Communist Party is consistently steering a course toward enhancing the Soviets' role in economic and sociocultural building and is seeking to improve their activity. In the period between the elections, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a number of measures aimed at boosting the soviets' work and expanding their rights and opportunities.

An important aspect of the further development of democratic principles in the soviets' activity is the enhancement of every deputy's activeness and his responsibility for the fulfillment of the decisions which are taken and for the state of affairs at enterprises and institutions under the soviet's jurisdiction. The deputy is the central figure in the soviets. The deputy's role in our society is determined by the fact that he has been fully empowered by the people to take part in the implementation of state power and to express their will and interests.

The deputy's work requires a great deal of time and effort. Its results depend to a considerable degree on the all-around support of public organizations and labor collectives. Allow me to express warm thanks for the support and businesslike aid which, as a deputy, I constantly receive from the party, soviet, trade union and economic organizations, and Communists and working people of Perovskiy Rayon.

Dear comrades!

The Soviet people link our country's successes and achievements directly with the multifaceted activity of the CPSU.

Profoundly aware of its responsibility for the country's destiny, the party, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory, determines the Soviet state's domestic policy and foreign policy course, seeks to more effectively influence the course of social processes, and improves the forms and methods of party leadership of society.

The CPSU Central Committee election address stresses that by its entire activity the party asserts a Leninist style of work -- a scientific, creative, innovatory style ensuring a high degree of organization and the ability to mobilize the masses to solve constructive tasks. The CPSU is constantly raising its demands on the Communists and is concerned that each of them should be a selfless fighter for the triumph of communist ideals and always and in everything worthily fulfill his vanguard role.

The Communist Party's leading role in our society's life has been enhanced still further in recent years. Lenin's party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo are confidently leading the Soviet people along Lenin's course -- along the path of developed socialism toward communism.

Marching toward the new USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the CPSU is directing its efforts toward continuing to build up the country's economic potential, maintaining its defense capability at the proper level, rapidly developing all sectors of the national economy, enhancing social production efficiency on the basis of scientific and technical progress, seeking the further improvement of the Soviet people's material prosperity, and struggling persistently for worldwide peace.

In his speech at the Central Committee extraordinary plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said that Soviet people inextricably link all their achievements with the party's activity. Our party has no interests except the people's interests, no aim except the working people's happiness and welfare. Soviet people trust their party, and the party is doing everything to do worthy of that trust.

There is no doubt that the USSR Supreme Soviet elections will demonstrate with new force the powerful union of our party and people and their unswerving will to firmly follow Lenin's path and achieve new successes in communist building.

In conclusion, allow me once more to thank you and the Perovskiy Rayon working people for your high trust and to assure you I will devote all my efforts and knowledge to honorably justifying that trust. I will continue to serve devotedly our Leninist party, the Soviet people, and the great cause of building communism.

MARCHUK ADDRESSES ECONOMIC EXHIBITION MEETING

PM071055 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Feb 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Frontrunners' Prowess; Celebration Meeting at USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements"]

[Excerpts] A creative approach to the resolution of production and social tasks, initiative, and socialist enterprise are the distinguishing features of the leading collectives which, on the basis of the results of work in 1983, have been awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners and an entry on the all-union roll of honor at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. Their experience is a huge asset and an inspiring example for all the country's working people.

A celebration meeting of Moscow City and Oblast working people was held 28 February at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements in honor of the all-union socialist competition winners in the 3d year of the 5-year plan.

The meeting was opened by Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Main Committee of the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. The motherland highly appraises the feat of those who have inscribed glorious pages in its labor annals, he said. One form of recognition of the services of the 5-year plan stalwarts is to enter them on the all-union roll of honor. These are labor collectives from all the union republics.

Muscovites achieved considerable successes in 1983. Hundreds of millions of rubles of above-plan output was produced by increasing labor productivity and saving resources. More than 400 of the capital's enterprises and organizations adopted counterplans. The competition to fulfill the first quarter's target by 4 March -- USSR Supreme Soviet election day -- has gained very broad scope.

Now it is important, the speaker said, to maintain the tempo gained and the general mood for action, develop the positive tendencies more actively, and make them stable. And the role of the 5-year plan frontrunners is great here. Their example is a summons to new achievements.

Those who addressed the meeting ardently approved the decision of the party Central Committee February (1984) Plenum on the election of Comrade K.U. Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They expressed confidence that the country's working people will mount socialist competition on an even broader scale to fulfill and overfulfill the targets of 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole and will augment their contribution to the consolidation of the motherland's economic and defense might and the maintenance of peace on earth.

NATIONWIDE EDUCATION REFORM DISCUSSION VIEWED

LD071406 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS -- Millions of Soviet people have participated in the discussion of a school reform project which was suggested by the CPSU Central Committee. The project was published early in January and its discussion has been going on for two months already. This countrywide campaign is now nearing completion. In this connection a TASS correspondent has taken an interview from Fedor Shtykalo, deputy minister of education of the USSR.

As a person who has attended many meetings and conferences, and has read thousands of letters, I can say that this has been both a professional discussion -- involving teachers and pedagogical scientists -- and at the same time a state one, since members of the party and government bodies, industrial and agricultural enterprises took part in it, Shtykalo said. Both the former and the latter emphasized that the purpose of the reform is to raise the level of knowledge and of the general culture of the schoolchildren. it is actually a question of improving the work to shape the personality of the Soviet citizen -- a vivid and creative personality with high moral standards and a rich inner world, the deputy minister pointed out.

A reform has been necessitated not by the fact that the secondary education level is not sufficient now, Shtykalo went on to say. Soviet schoolchildren take a systematic many-year course in the fundamentals of almost twenty natural and mathematical sciences and humanities.

However, what satisfies us today, will not be enough tomorrow. A reform is a long-term Soviet school development plan intended for many years ahead.

At present it is yet to early to sum up the results of the countrywide discussion of the school reform project. All aspects of the reform have been discussed and there have been a good many opinions and suggestions. But the main idea can be probably singled out already today, the deputy minister said. Almost all the participants in the discussion point out with satisfaction that the reform project, having fully kept the rich experience of Soviet school, has taken into consideration the main domestic and international trends in the development of modern education.

In a final edition of the school reform, the opinions, observations and suggestions by all the participants in the discussion will be generalised, studied and adopted as a basis for additions to this important document.

WORLD LEADERS' GREETINGS TO CHERNENKO PUBLISHED

Jordan's King Husayn

PM061247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 84 Second Edition p 2

[From unattributed feature under general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko in Connection with His Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

On my own behalf and on behalf of the people and government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, I am pleased to send to your excellency and the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union the warmest congratulations in connection with your election to the post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which is linked to the Soviet Union by firm relations of friendship and mutual respect, is seeking to strengthen these relations and to expand cooperation in all spheres in the interests of our friendly countries and peoples.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab nation highly value the Soviet Union's unvarying stance in support of the Arab peoples' cause and their legitimate rights, especially the Palestinian people's right to return to their land and their right to determine their fate and future on the soil of their motherland.

I am sure that you will continue the line toward the Soviet Union's support for the Arab nation's cause.

I wish you good health and happiness.

Egypt's Mubarak

PM061156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 84 Second Edition p 2

[Report on message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Chenenko from unattributed feature under the general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko in Connection with his Election as CPSU Central Committee General Secretary"]

[Text] From Egyptian President M.H. Mubarak:

"I am pleased to express to your excellency sincere, cordial congratulations in connection with the trust which the friendly people of the Soviet Union have placed in you by electing you CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

"In sending you best wishes for prosperity and successes in fulfilling your lofty tasks I wish you the further constant development of the friendly relations and ties existing between our countries for the benefit and in the joint interests of our peoples and for international security and peace."

Syria's Al-Asad

PM061206 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 84 Second Edition p 2

[Report on message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Chernenko from unattributed feature under the general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko in Connection with his Election as CPSU Central Committee General Secretary"]

[Text] From H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party:

"On your election as CPSU Central Committee general secretary I would like on my own behalf and on behalf of the Ba'th Party to express to you sincere congratulations in connection with the great trust which the CPSU Central Committee has shown in you, and to wish you successes in your activity for the further consolidation of the might of the friendly Soviet Union and the Soviet people even greater achievements and progress in all spheres both in domestic policy and in the international arena.

"I take this opportunity to express my high assessment of the relations of firm friendship linking our parties and states and cemented by the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Syria and the USSR. I am sure that this treaty is a reliable basis for further development and intensification of Syrian-Soviet cooperation for the benefit of our peoples and countries, in the interests of peace, freedom, and progress throughout the world, and for the peoples' joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism, and warmongers."

Syrian CP Leadership

PM050910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[From unattributed feature under the general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko on his Election as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] From the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee:

Esteemed Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko!

On behalf of all Communists and their friends in Syria, the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee conveys the most friendly congratulations on the high trust placed in you on your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We know you as a prominent Communist leader, true son of Lenin's great party, and continuer of its firm and principled policy of defending peace throughout the world, ridding mankind of wars, further improving developed socialism, continuously increasing the Soviet people's well-being, supporting the peoples' struggle against imperialism and for liberation, national independence, and social progress, and strengthening the unit of the international communist movement.

In the complex international situation which has taken shape as a result of U.S. imperialism's aggressive adventurist course, the multifaceted relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples help to intensify Syria's staunchness in opposing the plots and aggressive actions of imperialism and Zionism, are a support for the Palestinian people's just struggle for their right to self-determiation, and strengthen the entire Arab national liberation movement's faith in the future. Our party will continue to work at consolidating and developing these relations even more.

We are fully confident that the fraternal cooperation between our parties, which is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, will continue to strengthen.

We are convinced that under the leadership of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo the great Soviet people will accomplish new achievements and will intensify the Soviet Union's economic might and defense capability still further in the interests of peace and freedom on our planet.

Esteemed Comrade K.U. Chernenko!

Once again we ask you to accept our congratulations and sincere wishes for good health and success in your further activity for the good of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind and in the name of peace throughout the world.

PRK's Heng Samrin

PM051252 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 84 Second Edition p 2

[Report on Heng Samrin congratulations to Chernenko from unatributed feature under general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko in Connection With His Election as CPSU Central Committee General Secretary"]

[Text] From Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the PRK State Council:

"Allow me cordially to congratulate you on your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

"I am firmly convinced that under your leadership the Soviet people, following the political line projected by the 26th CPSU Congress, will achieve outstanding new successes which will promote the consolidation of the socialist community and the maintenance of peace on earth.

"I am also sure that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"Allow me to wish you good health and new successes in your noble activity in the interests of peace and the building of the material and technical base of communism.

"Please accept, esteemed Comrade Chernenko, my sincere revolutionary greetings."

Pakistan's Ziaul Haq

PM061146 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 84 Second Edition p 2

[Report on message from Pakistani President Ziaul Haq to Chernenko from unattributed feature under the general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko in Connection With His Election as CPSU Central Committee General Secretary"]

[Text] From Pakistani President Ziaul Haq:

"Your Excellency,

"On behalf of the people and Government of Pakistan and on my own behalf I send you sincere congratulations on your election by the CPSU Central Committee to the post of general secretary. I express the confidence that under your leadership the Soviet people will achieve even greater prosperity and that a further contribution will be made to the cause of world peace for which the great Soviet Union bears special responsibility.

"I would like to take this opportunity to express the hope for the further development of Pakistani-Soviet relations to the mutual benefit of our peoples and countries. For its part Pakistan is prepared to take positive steps in this direction.

"I would like to take this opportunity to express to Your Excellency our warm wishes for good health, prosperity, and happiness.

"Please accept, Your Excellency, my assurances of the highest respect."

Philippines' Marcos

PM061141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 84 Second Edition p 2

[Report on message from Philippine President Marcos to Chernenko from unattributed feature under the general heading: "Congratulations to Comrade K.U. Chernenko in Connection With His Election as CPSU Central Committee General Secretary"]

[Text] From Philippine President F.E. Marcos:

"Your Excellency,

"On your election to the post of CPSU general secretary, please accept from the Philippine people, the first lady, and myself greetings and best wishes and assurances of sincere friendship and the desire for mutually advantsgeous cooperation between the Philippines and the USSR. I am sure that under Your Excellency's leadership the economic, cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation which we established during my visit to your great country in 1976 will receive new development for the benefit of our two peoples and will be a contribution to the maintenance of peace and security throughout the world.

"Please accept, Your Excellency, my assurances of the greatest esteem and respect."